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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE,

THIS EDITION IS

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

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Address, GAZETTE,
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF PERSONS leaving the city during the summer months they can have the GAZETTE mailed to their address, by ordering the same at the office, for fifteen cents per week for one week or more.

THE Fenians promise another movement towards Canada. They show great activity throughout the country, and may keep their word of promise, and invade the Dominion before the summer closes.

THE House of Representatives has at last appointed a Committee to inquire into the treatment of prisoners of war by the rebels. All former soldiers, who have experiences elucidating this matter, which are really important, are desired to send this Committee a statement of what they know.

ON Saturday a sharp personal debate occurred between Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, and Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, the latter being the aggressor. Such a colloquy is spicy reading even in these hot days, but adds neither to the reputation of the interlocutors nor to the dignity of the body of which they are members.

THE fact that the two Houses adjourned till 21st November by almost if not quite unanimous votes, shows that few or none of the members concurred with Mr. SUMNER in the opinion that it was necessary to stay and watch the President. Whatever that high functionary may intend, or actually do, Congress appears to rest in confidence that it is master of the situation.

MR. N. A. GRAY, formerly editor of the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, has created a sensation in Ohio by denouncing, in a speech delivered at Youngstown, the rebel proclivities of Mr. Thurman, the Democratic candidate for Governor. From Mr. Gray's high position, for many years in the Democratic party, and from the cogency of the facts adduced by him, the impression made by his speech is profound.

IN THE Luzerne district Mr. GEO. W. Woodward has a competitor for the democratic nomination for Congress in the person of Mr. George Sanderson, of Scranton. Twenty years ago this gentleman was State Senator from the Bradford district; but removed to Scranton, where he is engaged in banking.

The Republicans of Susquehanna claim the honor of furnishing the nominee, and present the names of R. B. Little, Esq., and Col. John Blanding.

THE PRESIDENT, having repeatedly failed to nominate a Minister to Austria acceptable to the Senate, sent in at last the name of Mr. Horace Greeley. If a majority of the Senators are in reality half as anxious to be rid of him for awhile as they sometimes profess to be, they will confirm him in the appointment, provided he will accept it; which we doubt. If he should go as Minister to Vienna, however, we suspect the Republican party would miss his steady shoulder at the president ial raising next summer, more than half a score of republican shoulders in the Senate.

WE thank the *Leader* for the following neat and deserving compliment paid Mr. Hartzell on the quality of his Court reports. The mention of the *Leader*, we are pleased to know, is heartily seconded by the members of the legal fraternity and the officers of the Courts. Yesterday it said: "The Court reports of the GAZETTE during the late term of the Criminal Court were the best specimens of judicious and correct legal reporting we have had in the city press for many a day. W. M. Hartzell, the city editor of the GAZETTE, makes this feature of reporting a specialty, and is highly successful in interesting the reader by his accurate reports of legal proceedings.

THE public declaration of Garibaldi, that "the time had come to deliver Rome from the Papal tyranny," is attracting much attention in Europe. It is conjectured he will soon make his attempt, and with means which promise complete success, unless France shall interpose to arrest his course. The Italian government is under treaty obligations to maintain the present status; but treaties are made only to be kept until one or other of the contracting parties finds some motive of convenience or interest to repudiate it. At best, Victor Emmanuel can be expected to oppose only a formal hindrance to measures dictated by his policy and tending to the aggrandizement of his dynasty.

A YOUNG WOMAN, of good family, over in Susquehanna county, made the acquaintance of a young man who had come into her neighborhood to reside; fell in love with him, and promised to be his wife. Her "unreasonable father" wrote to the town the young man came from, and found he had a wife and two children there. The young woman insisted her lover was persecuted, and absconded from home to elope with him. The young man was arrested; told where the girl was; she was recovered, and he cleared out. It takes multiplied lessons to learn foolish girls common prudence in respect to marriage, and then the girls always have plenty of friends foolisher than themselves to teach them additional folly.

Return of the Fenian Brig from Ireland.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 20.—The little brig which conveyed a party of Fenians from Ireland, including Generals Warren and Nagle, the account of whose landing and arrest at Dungreen, Ireland, has been published, has arrived here. It is said she was chartered by a wealthy Irishman of this city, who is reported to have cleared her with a cargo of tobacco, but who also shipped two thousand muskets and considerable ammunition. Arriving off the coast of Ireland, she found the brig was not provided with boats, and the party were obliged to jump overboard in the night and swam ashore in the surf. The brig attracted attention from the coast guard, but managed to elude them. The cargo of muskets has been discharged, and many are now on their way to this city. Two or three of the original party of Fenians came back in the brig. The expedition was conducted with the utmost secrecy.

Libel Suit Settled—John Brown Raid and Gerrit Smith.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, July 20.—The great suit of Gerritt Smith against the Chicago *Tribune* for libel, laying his damages at $1,000,000, was settled to-day, after a personal interview between Smith and the proprietors. Smith charges that the *Tribune* has driven him to feigning insanity and taking refuge in an asylum to avoid the consequences of his complicity in the John Brown raid. The intimation the *Tribune* has made strength of depositions from medical men as to Smith's real insanity, retracts, and admits that Smith was sane when he made. They add that they have Smith's assurance that while personally ignorant of John Brown's intended raid into Virginia, he knew and admired Brown, his principles and his courage, and that he reveres his memory. This statement by the *Tribune* will be published to-morrow, and the suit has been dismissed.

Canal Company Muddle.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, July 20.—The stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company have rejected the act of the last General Assembly, directing the State Board of Public Works to vote seven Directors and four Directors, upon the nomination of preferred bondholders. The canal company will commence legal proceedings at once.

Railroad Property Burned.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CONCORD, N. H., July 19.—The property of the Northern Railroad, valued at a quarter of a million of dollars, including eight engines, machine shops, wood sheds, &c., were burned this evening; half insured.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

CONGRESS

In Extraordinary Session.

Passage Between Senators Chandler and Fessenden.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL NOVEMBER.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1867.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON CITY OFFICERS.

Mr. HARLAN moved to take up the House bill regulating the election of officers for Washington City.

The point of order was raised that the consideration of this bill was in violation of the rule adopted at the commencement of the session, and it was decided the bill could not be taken up.

THE ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION—PASSAGE BETWEEN SENATORS CHANDLER AND FESSENDEN.

Mr. CHANDLER moved the Clerk be instructed to return the adjournment resolution, which had been communicated to the House. He noticed the Senators who voted for the resolution were the same who voted in the spring against any extra session. In the course of his remarks he referred to Mr. Fessenden as the conservative senator from Maine, who, in April last, had so much confidence in the President that he believe he would call Congress together if necessary. The President in his veto message had said, substantially, he would not convene the Congress until he could be hopeful Congress would not adjourn until it had provided for meeting again at an early day. After the remarks there was with there was a sort of hybred concern in the senate, known as Conservative Republicanism, like all other hybrids, was incapable of reproduction. It originated in 1862, under William H. Seward, Thurlow Weed, and a few copperheads and northern traitors, but it never raised its head in an attempt to unite Republicans and rebels. The highway of Conservative Republicanism was clearly marked by the grave stones, as the highway to California was marked with the carcasses and bones of dead mules. The people had not yet done erecting tombstones over the large cities were conservative; but the people of the United States, nine-tenths, were sound radicals.

REPLY OF MR. FESSENDEN.

Mr. FESSENDEN replied that the Senator's speech was evidently intended as an attack on himself. I have been aware for some time that the Senator and his friend Senators designed, deliberately if they could, to injure my standing and position as much as might be done by the party to which I have the honor to belong. This is not the first attack made on me by that Senator and his friends. I am aware that the Senator, and he is not the only one, has taken pains privately to represent me unfavorably, because I do not agree with him in his notions with reference to the conduct of public affairs. It has not been confined to this body and the other house, but has even gone into the reporters' offices, who have been denounced in the same way. Divers and sundry charges have gone in the same way, but my notion is that the reputation of a public man will take care of itself, and when he does right, the public will so determine.

Mr. FESSENDEN then alluded to the attack in a Detroit paper, where Mr. Chandler resides, in which he was denounced as opposing the impeachment, and spoke of so many friends and relatives in offices. He had three brothers in office, neither of whom had been appointed, or, if so, without or by his solicitation or suggestion. He had been twitted with the fact that his sons were Generals in the army. God gave him four sons, and three of them were volunteers. The other volunteered, but his health broke down, and he was obliged to return home. His youngest, a child in his mother's arms, had an arm shattered and a leg shot. The third was not wounded. He never asked the appointment of one of them to any position in the army. They were all given such recommendations from their superior officer and were promoted through his exertions. They were now out of the service entirely. As for himself he had no fear whatever of a radical examination of his course here in the Senate, and out, upon this question or on any other, he would express his public character to take care of itself. If he had the slightest idea that the Senator from Michigan could save he could affect it before it, he should look upon himself with contempt he did not feel. In conclusion, Mr. Fessenden said the time had come when there was a very serious difference of opinion in Congress upon a very important question. He considered on that question it was not proper for Senators to be expressing their opinions from one side. His idea was that the men who might be called to act as Judges should keep themselves free from any bias that might be supposed to influence their opinion in advance. With regard to this great question, as a matter of good manners, he had not admitted to the reporters, his friends, and perhaps that opinion was well-known to the Senate; but standing on the question before his country, he trusted he should be able to meet it calmly and vote upon it fairly, whether with the majority or minority.

Mr. CHANDLER said the Senator had brought up his family and exhibited it in the Senate. He (Mr. C.) had never alluded to that family record at all. He had never seen the article to which Mr. Fessenden alluded as appearing in a Detroit paper. He had attacked Mr. Fessenden on his public record and his public declarations on this floor. It was known, not only to the Senate, but to the country, that the Senator from Maine had stood here, month after month, and week after week, the defender of Andrew Johnson and his Cabinet.

Mr. FESSENDEN—I have to say but one single word, in saying that the Senator from Michigan says what is not true.

Mr. CHANDLER—Was it not a defense of the President to say he would call an extra session of Congress?

Mr. FESSENDEN—No, sir.

Mr. CHANDLER—Then I don't understand the meaning of the English language. He stood here as the defender of the President and Secretary of the Treasury, day after day, week after week. I care nothing about him, nor his family, I care not how many he has in office, or how many out of office. It is a matter too small to allude to in this body. His position here, and my position here, by the votes, I have a right to comment on. When he talks about contempt for me, I hurl back his contempt with scorn. I have a record as long as his, and I am as proud of it as he. I have nothing on that record to apologize for, or explain my votes or utterances for two years, and I have never seen any reason to change them or review them.

Mr. SUMNER offered a series of resolutions, declaring the privilege of debate in the Senate with regard to civil officers liable to impeachment. Tabled.

ADJOURNMENT TILL NOVEMBER.

An hour's desultory conversation ensued, in which the Senate insisted on its amendment to the adjournment resolution, and asked a conference on the disagreement.

On re-opening the doors, Mr. RAMSAY offered a mileage bill for the extra session.

Objection was made.

The Clerk of the House announced it had agreed with the Conference Committee on adjournment, which was also agreed to by the Senate, by unanimous consent, as follows:

A committee was appointed to notify the President that Congress was ready to adjourn.

A message from the President announced that he had signed the resolution of sympathy with Crete, and the bill declaring Montreal, Detroit and Chicago Indian tribes, and the bill to carry out the treaty with Venezuela.

Mr. NYE moved to reconsider the vote adopting the conference report. Lost—thirteen against nineteen.

Mr. SUMNER enquired if the President was going to return the bill to establish equal rights in the District of Columbia.

Mr. CONKLING said he had no more bills to return, or which he intended to return.

After another executive session the Senate adjourned till the 21st of November.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RESOLUTION TO PRINT.

A resolution for printing thirty-five hundred copies of certain chapters of the report of Captain, now Major General, A. C. Humphreys on the physical and hydrography of the Mississippi river, and two thousand copies of the correspondence between the Navy Department and Rear Admiral Goldsborough, was adopted.

FOREIGN MATTERS.

Mr. BANKS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the Senate bill to carry into effect the Convention with Venezuela for the adjustment of claims of United States citizens. Passed.

Mr. BANKS presented a communication from the Secretary of State in reply to Mr. Robinson's resolution, asking for information in reference to citizens of the United States having been arrested in Ireland for words spoken or acts done in the United States, transmitting a statement of the Examiner of claims. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN MATTERS.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill to establish peace with certain Indian tribes.

On motion of Mr. WINDOM, his own name as one of the Commissioners was stricken out and that of Mr. Tappan substituted.

The bill was further amended, on motion of Mr. WINDOM, by striking out the second and third sections, and inserting in lieu the following: "That said Commissioners are required to examine and select a district, or districts, of country, having sufficient area to receive all the Indians now or hereafter occupying the country of the Rocky Mountains, not now peacefully residing on permanent reservations under treaty, to which the Government has the right of extinction, or to which said Commissioners can obtain the right of occupation, in which district or districts shall be sufficient tillable or grazing land to enable said tribes respectively to support themselves by agricultural and pastoral pursuits; said district or districts when so selected, and the selection approved by Congress, shall be and remain permanent homes for said Indian tribes to be located thereon; and no person, not a member of said tribes, shall be permitted to enter therein without the permission of the tribes interested, except officers and employes of the United States; provided the district or districts shall be located as not to interfere with travel on high ways located by the authority of the United States, nor with the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, nor the proposed route of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, by way of Albuquerque."

The bill was then passed.

COMMITTEE POWERS ENLARGED.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, the Judiciary Committee was authorized to send for persons and papers in the investigation as to whether Kentucky and Delaware have governments republican in form; also to appoint sub-committees, with power to administer oaths.

THE BILLS PASSED OVER VETOES.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, the Clerk of the House was directed to present to the Secretary of State the acts passed yesterday over the President's veto.

LEAVE TO PRINT SPEECHES.

On motion of Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, leave was given to members who have prepared, or may be preparing, speeches on the veto of the Reconstruction bill, to have such speeches printed in the *Globe*.

THE ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the Senate's amendment to the House concurrent resolution about adjournment.

Mr. PIKE moved the House adhere to its action.

Mr. TROWBRIDGE moved to concur in the Senate amendment. Rejected—yeas thirty-two; nays seventy-two.

Mr. PIKE'S motion to adhere was agreed to.

"DETECTIVE" BAKER IN CONTEMPT.

Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported a preamble and resolution reciting that Lafayette C. Baker had been, on the 21st of July, duly summoned to appear and testify before the Judiciary Committee in reference to certain allegations against the President, and neglected to appear before the Committee, and directing the Speaker to issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-arms, commanding him to take Baker into custody and have him brought before the bar of the House to answer for contempt of the authority of the House. Adopted.

THE PRINTING OF SPEECHES NOT DELIVERED.

Mr. LOGAN moved to reconsider the vote permitting members who did not deliver speeches on the veto messages to have speeches printed in the *Globe*. He pronounced such practice and showed how it might be abused.

Messrs. BAKER, BALDWIN, SCHOFIELD and SCHENCK expressed similar views, and Mr. MARSHALL excused the custom on the ground that under the previous question the privilege of debate were precluded from taking part in the debate.

After explanation by the speaker, the vote was reconsidered and the original motion tabled.

IMPEACHMENT REPORT.

A resolution was offered by Mr. LOGAN, amended by Mr. SCHENCK to order the printing of the majority report, together with all the testimony taken in the impeachment report. Read and adopted.

CABINET PROCEEDINGS.

The SPEAKER presented a message from the President, with the report of the Attorney-General in reference to the publication of the Cabinet proceedings in reference to the interpretation of the Reconstruction law. Read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

VIEWS ON IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE defended his course on the impeachment question.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Iowa, reiterated his views in favor of impeachment.

Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, affirmed his belief that the investigation would be conducted in all the principles of the rules of law, and declared that no belief he entertained as to the political importance of the impeachment question on the country, regardless of any other question, could turn him aside from the course he had taken, to which the law required him to take.

Mr. BUTLER expressed the hope that the report would be made some time before his decease.

Mr. WILSON said the gentleman from Massachusetts was a very restless man, who wanted to have everything done in a hurry, but he ought to recollect there were other men in the world, besides himself, and they could not all look on questions exactly as he did. He was willing to let the impeachment to-day if the House deemed that prudent and desired him to do so; but he suggested it would be quite as easy for the House going to throw out to the newspapers and politicians of the country testimony on which the House was to act in the future, to have testimony examined, criticised, picked at in this way and that way, before the House came to act upon it as the basis for action. He was free to say he found in the investigation, and in the President's action before the investigation commenced, abundant evidence upon which impeachment ought to vote against and condemn him. He by no means apologized for or justified the President's course. It was indefensible. There might be such a state of facts developed before the investigation closed as would authorize a report by the whole Committee in favor of the proceedings against the President, but asked the gentlemen not to draw it out by piece-meal. Let it come in its regular way.

LOCATION OF INDIAN TRIBES.

The Committee on Indian Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the location of all Indian tribes of the United States on the public land sufficient for their necessities, under the superintendence of some humane persons, with a view to the education of such tribes and the protection of all their just rights.

THE CONFERENCE ON ADJOURNMENT.

The Conference Committee on the concurrent resolution for adjournment reported a resolution that both Houses adjourn at half-past four this afternoon until Thursday, 21st November. Agreed to—seventy-one against forty.

A Committee was appointed on the part of the House to join the Senate Committee to wait on the President.

Mr. COVODE moved to suspend the rules so he might offer a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to refuse to hear with the testimony on the impeachment case the reports of the majority and minority.

The business of the session was coupled in hilloquenting, and at 4:50 P. M., the Speaker declared the House adjourned till the 21st of November.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

The Case Nearly Concluded.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1867.

Dr. Augustus Bissell, residing at 218 West 18th street, New York, testified positively he saw Surratt at the Brainard House, April 15th, 16th. He fixed the date by the fact that his child died on that day.

Witness was examined and cross-examined at length. During the cross-examination he said he did not prescribe for any particular class of disease; always made the practice of medicine a secondary affair; has always speculated, making a dollar whenever he could in a legitimate way; had his attention called to the prisoner by his counsel three weeks previously to witness' coming and set down near him; witness had some conversation with prisoner, which he distinctly never saw him before; prisoner saw him in jail; at once recognized him. The testimony of the witnesses from Elmira first called by attorney particularly to the case; have received nothing for testifying in the case, and expect nothing but my expenses.

John C. Bartlett testified that there were no pickets beyond the bridge at T. B. on the 15th of April, 1865.

Mr. Bradley (Iowa,) recalled that there was any truth in the story that he offered the witness Hobart fifteen hundred dollars to induce him to testify to a different state of facts than had been sworn to. He presumed Mr. Hobart would deny it.

Mr. Pierrepont said the publication had not been instigated or brought about in any way by the prosecution.

Isaac H. Surratt testified to the prisoner's age.

John J. Reeve was recalled and testified, by reference to his diary, that he left Montreal on the 7th of April, 1865, and had his measure taken; the "Garibaldi" was delivered on the 9th.

The defense asked time to produce another witness. Father Boucher, and it was arranged that he should be examined on Monday, if he arrived from Montreal. If not, the prosecution shall put in rebutting testimony and the defense be considered closed.

Mr. Bradley avowed his willingness to submit the case without argument. Mr. Pierrepont said he could tell about that when all the testimony was in.

Adjourned till Monday.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Registration Closed in Nashville—Loyal League and Grand Army of the Republic Expose—Colored Schools—A Radical Citizen Assassinated.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NASHVILLE, July 20.—The Registration office closed permanently to-day. Six thousand voters are registered, of whom sixteen hundred are whites.

The *Union and Dispatch* will to-morrow publish a copy of the ritual of the Loyal League, known as the "Loyal League of America;" also, a letter disclosing the organization and objects of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Nashville has made arrangements for the opening of schools for colored children next September, and the number of pupils since your departure for Europe. You took will exceed 3,000. Applications will be along with you my heart. But my good made to-day for the purchase of buildings. fortune I give you back. Bring it to me

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FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Order Closing Registration—Trouble Concerning Water Works.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 21.—The *Herald's* New Orleans special says Gen. Sheridan has issued an order closing registration on the 31st of July.

Gen. Thaddeus Bragg, Superintendent of Water Works, charges Gen. Sheridan's appointees in the Street Commissioners with a scheme of ruining the stock, and threatens prosecution. The Commissioner replies that no more water is used than is necessary for the public good, and his operations may be followed by a substitute of officers for the water works company.

Insane Murderess Released.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, July 20.—General Schofield has issued an order, releasing from prison Mrs. Kirby, who killed her husband. She has been shown to be insane and was released on condition she should appear for trial in October.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1867.

GERRIT SMITH NOMINATED AS AUSTRIAN MINISTER.

The President to-day nominated Horace Greeley as Minister to Austria, but objection having been made to the consideration of the subject, it went over.

OTHER NOMINATIONS.

The Senate took no definite action on the nomination of Col. Capron as Commissioner of Agriculture.

John Netherland, of Texas, was confirmed as Minister to Bolivia.

The following Consuls have been confirmed: Benj. Tripp, jr., of Massachusetts, at Santiago, Cape Verde Island; Stephen Higginson, jr., of Massachusetts, at Batavia; McLeod Murphy, at Tabasco; Rufus Mead, of Vermont, at San Juan Del Sur; Elisha Lee, of Connecticut, at Guaymouth; A. Lacombe, at Porto Cabello; J. Gonzales, at Martinique.

The Senate rejected John A. McClernand, H. Davis, Major Totten, and Major Roger Jones.

Surgeon J. H. Baxter, late chief medical officer of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, was confirmed as Medical Purveyor of the United States Army, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Ward H. Lamon, of this city, has been nominated as Consul General of Havana. He was formerly United States Marshal, &c.

THE IMPEACHMENT TESTIMONY.

The House to-day directed the Committee on Judiciary to report forthwith the testimony in the impeachment cases. The Committee immediately collected the manuscripts, and had them piled on his desk, in order, at the proper time, to report to the House. Gen. Garfield, Representative Covode, requiring the report of the minority to be printed in the testimony, objected to the House, pending its consideration, adjourned till the 21st of November. So the report was not submitted. It was also ordered printed testimony had found their way into the hands of correspondents, but after adjournment, so far as possible, were recalled, the Committee deciding to hold a meeting and declared that in view of the facts which transpired in the House, the injunction of secrecy still continued regarding the evidence.

PUBLICATION OF CABINET PROCEEDINGS.

The President's message to the House today stated that the publication of the Cabinet proceedings in relation to the Reconstruction acts, made in June, was by proper authority. Other questions arising under those acts, and the present condition, upon which no publication in reference to them had been authorized by him, but should it at any time be deemed proper and for the interest of the public or the country to make public these or any other proceedings of the Cabinet, authority for the publication will be given by the President. He enclosed a copy of the instructions, based on the executive decision.

A VOLCANO IN ACTION.

A dispatch to the State Department reports a volcanic island has been raised west of the island of Teceria, one of the Azores. Several villages suffered from the earthquakes. No date is given. The volcano was in action on the 6th of June.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of Internal Revenue for the week were $2,750,907.

CONGRESSMEN SERENADED.

Senators Wade and Sumner and Speaker Colfax and Thad. Stevens will be serenaded to-night. The latter was too ill to respond.

A LOTTERY DECISION.

Chief Justice Chase has decided that the right of the United States to regulate lotteries, and to prohibit or license, does not authorize the carrying on of such affairs when the statutory laws of a State declare them illegal.

TERRIBLE MORTALITY FROM FEVER.

The United States steamers Iroquois and Arostook were at Simons Bay, South Africa, on the 15th of June. The mortality from the former, reports the deaths from fever at Mauritius, according to news received at Simons Bay, reach 17 900.

NEWSPAPER MAN THRASHED.

Mr. Isaac Phillips, reporter of the Brooklyn *Daily Programme*, thrashed Mr. Whitney, proprietor of the New York *Sunday Mercury*, late last evening. The latter endeavored to punish an article of something published by the former, which resulted as above.

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1867.

THE SERENADE—SPEECH OF MR. COLFAX.

Speaker Colfax, in the course of a speech in reply to a serenade last night, said: "The people, surprised at the decision of the President in vetoing the bill to repeal the Tenure of Office act, which was passed by Congress, in which they placed such deserved confidence, to reassemble, and from Maine to California from the Lakes to the Gulf, urge their legislative authority, and so declare the meaning of their legislation that no legal sophistries of any kind can ever again baffle it. You will see, they repassed it by a vote of more than two-thirds, as was done on all your important bills, over the veto, which the President, by his Constitution, must be sure to have faithfully executed. Some, I know, condemn Congress for having come home to submit to the people, and some for having done too little; but I think it has struck the golden means; first, and last pre-eminently, commanded, without unnecessary legislation, the faithful execution of the laws to save faithfully executed. Some, I know, condemn Congress for having come home to submit to the people, and some for having done too little; but I think it has struck the golden means; first, and last pre-eminently, commanded, without unnecessary legislation, the faithful execution of the laws to save

THE INDIANS.

Intelligence from Custer's Command—The Savages Bold and Determined as Ever—Contract for Removal Refused.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 21.—The *Herald's* Fort Wallace special says Custar's command reached there on the 18th and 19th of July, and found the bodies of Lieut. Kidder and ten men of M troop, 21 Cavalry, who had been sent with dispatches from Sherman to Custar. The Indians overtook them at Beaver Creek. Gen Custar then left Fort Wallace for Fort Riley with seventy picked men, and reached there in fifty-five hours, losing three men killed near Downer. The Indians swarm along the route and are more bold and determined than ever.

CHICAGO, July 21.—A special to the *Times*, dated Omaha, July 20th, states that a party of Indians came within one hundred yards of Brady's Island, a station on the Union Pacific Railroad, on Thursday last, and drove off a lot of mules. Three chiefs, belonging to a tribe of friendly Sioux, report to Col. Patrick, at North Platte, that a large band of hostile Indians are coming down the North Platte river for the purpose of attacking the settlements. It is thought the party stampeding the stock at Brady's Island, is the advance of this hostile band.

The Frontier Index, of July 19th, says: The Indians attacked Holmes train, near Mud Springs, on July 17th, and were repulsed. The train had one man wounded and lost one mule. A large government train, just in the Newspaper, at Black Hills, lost one man killed by Indians.

LAWRENCE, KAN., July 21.—Superintendent Wyman has rejected the offer of the rebel General Rector, for the removal of the Wichitaw Indians, the sureties not being approved by the United States District Attorney. Instructions to remove the Indians himself, at a cost of five thousand dollars, which, it is expected, will be ample, have been sent, but less than one hundred thousand dollars.

Very rich gold discoveries have been made on the Arkansas River. A meeting of citizens was held at Salesburg, on the 18th, to consider the best means of securing the benefit of the discoveries to the people. Resolutions were passed declaring that the hitherto peaceful relations with the Indians have been changed by the encroachments of the whites, and that the Indians are justified in defending their rights.

Prince Arthur had returned to England. In the Italian Parliament, on the 16th, Ratazzi said the Government would take measures for granting a characterized liberty to the Church. It would be granted when the Church recognized the full liberty of the State.

It is semi-officially announced that Prussian finances are in excellent condition. No deficit appears in the ordinary budget, and the Government intends no increase of taxation.

A Turkish dispatch, dated Sphokia, Crete, on the 6th, says: Nearly all the districts have submitted to our troops, and the insurgent bands are daily surrendering.

The *Post* says that no intervention by European powers will take place in consequence of the execution of the Cretan chiefs.

Other dispatches accounts from Crete give terrible reports of the cruelties of the Turks. The Cretans having inducted severe punishment on the Turkish Governor and his General retaliated by actually crucifying Cretan Priests to satiate his revenge, and at Candia the Turks cast down the Christian religion, from which he apostatized. He next besieged a cavern, in which Greek women and children had retired to escape the cavern with stones, left them to die of starvation. This renegade is repeating his cruelties in Koordistan and Montenegro. He boasts that he will exterminate the Christian element in Asiatic Turkey, thinking his faith in this General, declines for the present to yield to the remonstrances of the European powers. The different state of facts than had been sworn to. He presumed Mr. Hobart would deny it.

Mr. Pierrepont said the publication had not been instigated or brought about in any way by the prosecution.

Isaac H. Surratt testified to the prisoner's age.

John J. Reeve was recalled and testified, by reference to his diary, that he left Montreal on the 7th of April, 1865, and had his measure taken; the "Garibaldi" was delivered on the 9th.

The defense asked time to produce another witness. Father Boucher, and it was arranged that he should be examined on Monday, if he arrived from Montreal. If not, the prosecution shall put in rebutting testimony and the defense be considered closed.

Mr. Bradley avowed his willingness to submit the case without argument. Mr. Pierrepont said he could tell about that when all the testimony was in.

Adjourned till Monday.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Registration Closed in Nashville—Loyal League and Grand Army of the Republic Expose—Colored Schools—A Radical Citizen Assassinated.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NASHVILLE, July 20.—The Registration office closed permanently to-day. Six thousand voters are registered, of whom sixteen hundred are whites.

The *Union and Dispatch* will to-morrow publish a copy of the ritual of the Loyal League, known as the "Loyal League of America;" also, a letter disclosing the organization and objects of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Nashville has made arrangements for the opening of schools for colored children next September, and the number of pupils since your departure for Europe. You took will exceed 3,000. Applications will be along with you my heart. But my good made to-day for the purchase of buildings. fortune I give you back. Bring it to me

FROM NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 20, 1867.

PORTO RICO INTELLIGENCE.

Later advices from Porto Rico, by way of Havana, state the island was threatened with a famine, caused by a rumor of the existence of a conspiracy for the overthrow of the Government of the Colony, and the proclamation of a Republic.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

A Buenos Ayres letter of June 11th, states Vice President Paz had resigned, and as soon as his successor is appointed General Mitre will return to the command of the allied army. The Government offices in the Custom House, were seriously damaged by fire. No loss of life is reported. Interest on the State papers were destroyed.

General Acosta, United States Minister, continues very ill.

STORY OF THE FRENCH-MEXICAN EXPEDITION BY MAXIMILIAN.

It is reported in Paris, that before he entered Queretaro, Maximilian imprisoned Count Thun, one of the French expedition to Mexico, written by his own hand, and that the manuscript is in possession of the Duc Aumale for publication in the French capital.

BRUTALLY OUTRAGED.

A young woman named Sophie Stanger was brutally outraged in a First Avenue car by two drivers, Jas. Watson and Philip Broderick have been arrested as the criminals.

SHIPS ARRIVED.

The Austrian ship Guiseppe arrived to-day from Antwerp, with emigrants, and was sent to the lower quarantine, seventeen cases of the small pox having occurred.

The steamer United Kingdom, from Glasgow, arrived to-day.

NEW YORK, July 21, 1867.

TROOPS ORDERED TO CALIFORNIA.

A detachment of five hundred army recruits sailed for California yesterday per Rising Star.

DISMAL SWAMP CANAL.

The engineer of the Dismal Swamp Canal estimates that a new lock is required, which will cost over fifty thousand dollars to repair it.

THE JURY LIST ASSIGNED.

The list of jurors for the July term of the Martin county Court, N. C., was challenged by one of the lawyers for not being in accordance with the law of the State. The whole jury list was abolished in consequence, and the Court adjourned over to the next term.

OILER EXPLOSION.

A boiler in the boiler works of Clepp & Jones, Water street, exploded yesterday, wounding Thomas Hope and Joseph Hope, Mr. Clepp, one of the firm, Jacob Reed, Morris O'Keefe, John Daly, Chas. A Lubres, Chas. Ackerman and Joseph Fox.

CALLED ON FOR AN EXPLANATION.

General Schenck has called upon Recorder of Hoosina's Court, at Richmond, for an explanation of the proceedings in the case of Lee, recently of a character partial to Confederates.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA

The Pittsburgh Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 22, 1867.

THE VETO.

On Saturday we laid before our readers the message of the President to both Houses of Congress containing his reasons for withholding assent to the Supplemental Reconstruction Bill, as, also, the prompt and final action of those bodies upon the whole matter.

That the message is an able document, it would be injustice to deny. Written with great force and clearness, it makes the most that can be made from the President's point of view. But the ground upon which he stands is altogether erroneous. If no rebellion had occurred, rendering necessary and so justifying a resort to military coercion, what the President urges would admit of no dispute. Indeed, no measures would have been instituted or thought of giving room for such an argument. His prime fallacy consists in substantially treating the case as if there had been no prodigious upheaval in the affairs of the Union, and as if the current of events had moved on in the ordinary sequence. In this case, the vast armies that were marshalled, the memorable battles that were waged, the patriotic graves that ridge half the continent, and the most consequential laws that emblazon the national statute books, were all needless and unconstitutional.

The war for the suppression of the Rebellion is a great fact. It stands in history with colossal proportions, almost overtopping the Constitution itself. War knows its own methods. They are not those of the civil code. It is an absurdity to talk of prosecuting war on peace principles. Neither Congress, nor the loyal masses represented therein, made the war, nor are they answerable for it, or the consequences naturally resulting from it. The leaders of the Rebellion were not weak or ignorant men. When they appealed to arms they knew what arbitrament they invoked. When the fortunes of the field compelled them to surrender their arms, they comprehended what fate awaited them if the laws should be allowed to assert irrevocably its claims. "Treason *is* the highest crime known to the laws, and must be punished as such."

Never before was the punishment of gigantic treason so light. In the history of nations, it has been the invariable rule, when the sword was returned to its scabbard, after quelling a mighty revolt, for the scaffold to make atonement for the violated sanctity of the civil code. In this instance not a victim has suffered; not a drop of expiatory blood has been shed. Only guarantees for future peace have been demanded; and these have been sought not in crushing the insurgent populations, or in decimating the leaders, but in lifting into the sunshine of freedom millions of men and women held in the cruelest bondage. A remedy has been sought, not in the infliction of pains and penalties on those who richly deserved punishment under the laws, but in breaking the bonds of the enslaved and letting the oppressed go free.

This marvellous clemency, in which the President finds nothing to commend, and everything to denounce, to-day excites the astonishment and admiration of the civilized world. For all time it will stand the most illustrious example as yet lifted into conspicuity for the imitation of other governments.

The Senate and House of Representatives did well in not entering upon a formal discussion of the doctrines embodied in the message. In advance, a Washington newspaper, known to be in the confidence of the President, and often to speak by his dictation, admonished Congress that the President would have his message treated with what he was pleased to consider due respect; and the threat was thown out that if this was not done he would resign and precipitate a struggle, which was dimly forshadowed as something terrible indeed, but the exact purport of which was conveniently shrouded in ambiguity. What the President meant by due respect can only be inferred. It has been the custom of the Houses not to debate at length any of the veto messages of the President, but to proceed promptly to the work of passing the bills into laws over his objections, which is one of their constitutional prerogatives. In other words, his arguments have seemed mightier in his own mind than in the minds of the representatives of the States and the people, and this has proved a deep annoyance to him. It seemed disrespectful to him to have his objections dismissed and set aside with an air that possibly imported they were entitled to no special consideration. Hence, we are pleased that Congress did not deviate in this instance from the precedent it had established. Now, if the President will fulfill his threat by sending in his resignation of office, he will perform an official act the country will applaud.

The Supplemental bill is now the law of the land, and the District Commanders will doubtless conform to it with alacrity. What the President will do can only be inferred from his course hitherto. When the Military Government Act was originally passed over his veto, he promised to carry it fairly into execution, not as he thought it ought to have been framed, but as Congress actually intended. For a brief season, he manifested some disposition to perform his duty in this regard; but it soon became evident that he had no intention of redeeming his pledge, but every intention to violate it. Doubtless, this was one of the reasons which drew from Mr. SUMNER the strong expression that it was the duty of Congress either to depose the President, or to remain permanently in session, as a constabulary force, to watch his conduct. Has the Senator from Massachusetts valid reasons for putting a significant interpretation upon the threat of the President to precipitate a fresh struggle? Have the organizations, existing throughout both North and South, ostensibly to make a raid on Mexico, any connection with this matter?

MR. ROLLINS, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has been waked up by the newspapers to a consciousness of the fact that immense frauds are perpetrated upon the revenue. These frauds, though not confined to one subject, are particularly conspicuous in alcohol and whiskey. In respect to these, fraud has been the rule, and honesty the exception. Distillers of integrity have stood little or no chance. Of course, frauds so numerous and gigantic have not been consummated without the knowledge and participation of Revenue officers and officers of the United States Courts. The hundred million dollars of which the government has been defrauded has enriched a good many place-holders. The whole affair is utterly disgraceful; and terribly illustrates what sort of men have been allowed to secure responsible appointments by sustaining the President against Congress.

MR. SENATOR BIGHAM informs us that while the Judiciary Committee will meet in this city to inquire into discriminations by railroad companies against the interests of the citizens of this Commonwealth, it will not assemble here as soon as he hoped. It will be here on or before the middle of October, and due notice of its coming will be given, so that all who desire to be called as witnesses may have an opportunity.

THE Paris *Moniteur* is specially malignant towards Mexico for executing Maximilian, and scarcely less so towards the United States for opposing the French intervention. It carries its malice towards our country so far as to hope it may swallow the whole Mexican Republic.

[From the Independent.]

THE NEW HOPE OF LABOR

BY HORACE GREELEY.

Co-operation is not a hypothesis. Its value does not depend upon the soundness of any political or social theory. It has been subjected to the test of actual experiment, with signal and enduring success. How far the principles may be profitably carried, we cannot yet say; but enough has been demonstrated beyond cavil to justify sanguine, far-reaching anticipations. The aim of this article is simply to explain to those whose attention has not hitherto been called to the subject the nature and workings of the central idea.

Let us employ the business of shoemaking to illustrate the principle:

In and around the city of New York several thousands of men and women gain their livelihood by the manufacture of all manner of boots and shoes. Some of them are foremen or cutters, earning $20 to 30 per week; the ordinary journeymen earn from $10 to $20 when in full work; the women, by binding, earn from $2 to $6 per week. All are liable at any moment to be thrown out of employment by mere dislike, suspicion, or caprice; all hold a relation of virtual antagonism to their employers, who occupy an intermediate position between the actual producers and the consumers of shoes. The workman wants more pay; he is under a constant temptation to slight his work—to make appearance serve instead of faithful performance—and he is liable to be cheated out of his earnings by the roguery or bankruptcy of his "boss;" who, on his part, may fail through no fault of his own, but because insufficient patronage, exorbitant rents, and falling markets have devoured his capital.

Co-operation would replace this industrial chaos as follows:

Let 1,000 (more or less) of the shoemaking men and women subscribe their respective savings to form a working capital, say of $100,000 in shares of $50 to $100 each. Let them assemble and choose a manager or general agent, who combines experience with capacity, and who can give ample security for his fidelity to his trust. Let the manager hire a suitable building, buy the requisite stock and fixtures, and commence the manufacture and sale of shoes for account of the company, giving employment to the stockholders, and, at times, to others also, paying each fairly for his or her work, and selling the product to customers, and to the trade, should custom ever prove inadequate. Let the public be fairly advised that this is a workmen's concern—that its products are made upon honor and are sold at fair prices, to the profit of the producers alone. It does seem that the great body of consumers, being themselves workingmen and women, would prefer to buy at this shop, provided the goods and the prices are satisfactory.

The advantages to be realized by the system are briefly these:

1. *Steady Work.*—The public demand for shoes is nearly constant. The makers would be paid such wages as the prices obtained for their work would justify; but shoes could always be sold for more than the cost of the stock. In good times their earnings would be liberal; in dull times they would be moderate; but each worker would keep doing, and would always have something to carry home to his family on Saturday night.

2. *Just Recompense.*—Whatever the wearer paid for his shoes, the maker would receive, less the inevitable cost of rent, interest on capital, management, etc. If the wearer paid $1 for the making of a pair of shoes, the maker could hardly fail to receive 90 cents of it.

3. *Constant Incitement to Saving.*—Under the ordinary wages system, nine tenths of our journeymen save nothing. When trade is dull they cannot; when it is brisk they do not. Liberal earnings are squandered in drink, in excursions, in every fashion of degrading sensuality. The journeyman marries poor, if at all; when children swarm around him, he cannot save if he would. Discouragement is drowned in drink; he loses hope and staggers aimlessly into a pauper's grave, leaving his children to charity, and to run the same dreary round. But a co-operator must have saved something to form the nest egg of the enterprise, whereof the capital will always need to be enlarged. When trade is good, the business will need extension; when trade is bad, all will wish to keep their products for sale in better days, so as not to have them sold at inadequate prices. Let such a concern start with a capital of $100,000, and the associates would strain every nerve thenceforth to double and treble it.

4. *Increase of Self Respect.*—The workmen regularly employing and paying themselves, choosing and changing their own agent or manager, and maintaining a vigilant oversight over their common interests, would inevitably be more sedate, considerate, dignified, than so many "tramping jours." They would find little time for target shooting or games of any kind. They would be responsible, tax paying members of the community, alive to its well being, and solicitous for its prosperity. Such a body would not develop one drunkard or other reprobate where the system of journey work turns out a dozen.

Such are some of the manifold advantages of co-operation. The hours of labor would readily adjust themselves. He who chose to work but eight hours would do so; if he effected as much as his neighbor, who devoted ten or twelve to his work, so much the better. Journeymen and employers being identical, it would not be possible to prejudice or array one class against the other. There would be no selling on credit, and of course no bad debts. If goods could not be sold so as to pay every one each Saturday night, the whole system would blame no one, but await the sale of his own properly by the agent of his choice. In short, peace and thrift would supercede war and waste.

Of course, I have aimed to exhibit a single aspect of co-operation. How it may be applied to trade, or the supplying of each family with needful food, and to ministering most economically to other wants, I may set forth at another time. I now seek only to call the attention of the wise and good to the principle, and bespeak for it their favorable regard. I sadly err if it be not destined to brighten the history of our age, and improve the condition of labor throughout Christendom.

The Trip to Europe.

A voyager to Europe gives the following account of the passage in the steamer:

There are several ladies who keep their state-rooms from the beginning, eating nothing, holding nothing, crying to the Captain to stop the ship and put them on shore, and asking piteously whether the next wave will be as big as the last one. These are hauled up on the fourth day, and have a sensation of being bounced into the air and left hanging there. But none are so utterly miserable as the ship's bride, who came on board with her groom in a new traveling dress of silver colored poplin, with a tear on her white veil as she bade her mother good-by, dropped upon her groom's arm, and thought of love, protection, Paris, and presents. In two hours she has a sensation, as she stands on the hurricane deck, of having eaten too much fruit cake. This increases as the ocean draws nearer, and finally resolves itself into a great ache, both in the head and stomach. Proud as a Sioux brave stands her husband. Pale as a captive squaw is she wondering whether such pains are immediately consequent upon the marriage state, and wishing she were single again, or had taken the other man. At last she fades below, like the specter of a mermaid, and sobs her pillow case full. Poor dear! She thinks that John will be disgusted; while John, like a born surgeon, is running for hartshorn, salts, Congress water, and brandy, all of which are thrown at him out of the depths of her distress, and she lives to believe that the first week of marriage is the weariest of life.

THE Chicago *Republican* thinks that St. Louis offers a broad field for missionary work. It says that a St. Louis Sunday is a splendid holiday. Beer gardens and beer-houses are in full blast. The best bands of the city are always engaged for the people's amusement. The parks are crowded, and the whole city seems to regard Sunday as a gala day. In the evening the theatres (German) are thronged, and there are several of them, and the largest audience we ever saw at any theatre in St. Louis was of a Sunday evening at the Varieties Theatre to witness the opera of "Five Hundred Thousand Devils," when the house was literally packed from "pit to dome." In no city is there so good a chance for missionary work as in St. Louis; not proselyting, but bringing those into the fold who never have been to church, never go to church, and are actually heathen. Here is, then, good work for the various religious denominations of the country. Instead of getting up societies, as Sieck says in the play, "to send moral tracts, and red flannel shirts to every fresh born Ethiopian babe," let them plant their banners in St. Louis, and go to work.

—Gold mining in Virginia is rapidly increasing. By the 1st of November seventeen mines will have been opened in Spotsylvania, Culpeper, Orange and Louisa counties.

GENERAL NEWS.

—In some parishes in Louisiana many freedmen are dying of cholera. Fatal cases have occurred at Vicksburg.

—The grass grows so thick in Rhode Island this season that, when it is mowed, it has to be carried to other fields to dry.

—J. B. Lucas returns the heaviest income at St. Louis for 1866, $127,734, and G. P. Plant, the flour manufacturer, $48,625.

—Hon. John Morrissey has turned his back upon his legislative duties at Washington, and has gone to visit the "tiger" at Saratoga.

—The late George B. De Forest, of New York, leaves $800,000, of which each of his four children gets $50,000, and his widow $600,000.

—The editor of the Princetown (Wis.) *Republic* says that in seven days he took seven quarts of potato bugs from 140 hills of potatoes.

—According to a Philadelphia paper, the "foul odors" that rise from every alley, even in the most aristocratic portions of the city, are so intolerable that "an evening walk almost anywhere is a punishment instead of a pleasure."

—A Home for little boys has been established near London. It will accommodate one hundred. The only requisite for entrance is complete destitution. There are ten thousand outcast boys living in the streets of that great metropolis.

—The Brazilian army, fighting the Paraguayans, has been increased 15,000 men during the year, and a sixth ironclad is being built. The popular feeling in Buenos Ayres, an ally of Brazil, is, however, in favor of a cessation of hostilities.

—On hearing the news of the execution, the Empress Eugenie is said to have burst into tears, and no one dared inform Maximilian's mother until the return of the Emperor Francis Joseph from Munich, when he broke the sad tidings to her.

—It is intimated from New Orleans that Gen. Sheradan will soon issue an order removing, with a few exceptions, the entire body of civil officers in Texas, and that Judge Paschall, an original Unionist, will be appointed Governor in place of Throckmorton.

—A few days since a man from Fort Harker, Kansas, who was on horseback, came in sight of a Spencer rifle and a revolver, was attacked by thirteen Indians. He got down by the side of the horse and stood them fight, killing four Indians and receiving a wound himself.

—The second annual session of the National Labor Congress will be held in Chicago, on the third Monday in August next. (16th.) Every trades' union, workingmen's union and eight hour league in the country will be entitled to one delegate for the first five hundred members or less, and one delegate for every additional five hundred or fractional part thereof.

—Internal Revenue Commissioner Rollins has issued a circular requesting bankers, brokers, merchants and others who use revenue stamps to destroy the stamps when the instruments upon which they are used cease to be valuable, and are thrown into waste-paper baskets. Persons are now engaged in collecting these stamps, and preparing them to be used over again.

—Extensive deposits of coal have been discovered on the line of the Union Pacific Railway, Kansas Branch, about one hundred and seventy miles from Pond creek, on the route of Alberquerque. Mr. Sanders, the proprietor of the Santa Fe stage line, reports the veins from 11 to 15 feet thick. Specimens received at St. Louis are pronounced a good quality of bituminous coal. At three feet a vein has also been discovered, twenty miles east of Fort Harker.

—A dissatisfied couple in Cleveland, Ohio, quarreled the other day, when the husband converted his property into cash, intending to separate altogether and leave the city next day. He deposited forty-five hundred dollars between the cloth and lining of his vest, where his wife found it in the night. She substituted an old almanac, and the next day they took different trains, he going to Toledo in blissful ignorance of his loss, and she to her friends in Indiana, with the money.

—The photograph business of Yale College has become important. Here is a statement regarding it which would indicate that the young gentlemen of Yale are as fond of seeing themselves as others see them:

"The custom of exchanging photographs has grown to wonderful dimensions. The total picture bill of each class is between $4,000 and $5,000. The total weight of the photographs purchased is about twenty-five hundred pounds. A contract has of late years been made by the different classes with an eminent photographer of Lowell, Mass., who comes to New Haven at the beginning of the senior year, takes negatives of the members of the class, and spends the remainder of the year in printing photographs therefrom."

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is prepared by the originator of the justly celebrated Coe's Cough Balsam. Mr. Coe has never presented a medicinal article for public and general use but what has stood the test of time, and has always borne the palm of victory over every disease it has been certified to cure. Will you who are suffering from dyspepsia, indigestion, nausea, sick headache, costiveness, dysentery and general debility of the system, try Mr. Coe's Dyspepsia Cure bitters? We will never give an agent a certificate in this country unless we have the unbiased testimony of all who have ever tried it, the encomiums of hundreds of our own citizens, and we only speak as to the beneficial results. As each is as unobjectionable, all we can say to invalids is to give it a fair trial. If what we say is not correct, our statements concerning its wonderful virtues are found not to be true to the letter, that moment the creation of the medicine is instantaneously withdrawn from the market, ceasing to offer terms to the public to health, and retire from the field, admitting that we are incapable to compound a medicine or prescription which would be entitled to your confidence.

Sold by druggists everywhere. Sole agent for Pittsburgh, JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, 84 Market street. jy4:mwfw

RESTORES GRAY or FADED HAIR,

and as a dressing is exquisite. Stops hair from falling, cures Dandruff, Headache and all Eruptive Diseases of the Scalp.

The Most Perfect Hair Restorer

"London	Ever	Hair Color Restorer"
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"London	Reclothed	Hair Color Restorer"
"London	with	Hair Color Restorer"
"London	New Hair.	Hair Color Restorer"

Only 75 cents a bottle, half dozen, $4. Address orders to 40 and 42 S. W. 3d st., Philadelphia. Sold by McLAUGHAN & McKENNAN, GEO. A. KELLY, JOS. FLEMING, A. TORRENCE, Wells, TILLEY & Co., Pittsburgh; KANE & DUFFY, Allegheny. jy13:mwf

A TIMELY WARNING.

It is especially important at this time, when the markets of the United States are flooded with the direst poisons, under the name of imported liquors and when domestic compounds purporting to be medicinal, but not a whit less pernicious, are heralded to the world as "sovereign remedies," that the public should fully understand the facts. Be it known, then, that while all the diffusive stimulants called *liquors* are impure, and all Pure Rye Whiskey alcohol are manufactured with a fiery article containing *amyl or fusil oil, a mortal poison*, HOSTETTERS' CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS contain none of these things, but are a combination of pure essence of Rye with the pure juices of the most valuable stomachic, antibilious and aperient herbs and plants, rendered as safe and rapid remedy for Dyspepsia and all its kindred complaints, this preparation stands before the world without a rival or competitor. Its sales to-day are equal to the combined sales of all the other tonics advertised in the United States, and the constant flow of unsolicited authenticate its usefulness are signed by individuals of the highest standing in every professional calling and walk of life. Beware of imitations and imposters.

PINUS CANADENSIS.

A tree which is abundant in Canada, Nova Scotia, and the more northern parts of the New England States, and is also found in the elevated and mountainous regions of the Middle States, and abounds in medicinal virtues. Dr. Swett, of Boston, has prepared a medicine from the sweet inside bark of the pine tree, called POLAND'S WHITE PINE BLOOD COMPOUND, which is one of rare value in all debilitated states of the kidneys. It acts like a charm in all affections of mucous membranes, enabling them to regain their lost tone and energy. It will be found well adapted to all those diseases, where Buchu has been tried and failed. It is likewise well suited to chronic coughs, and an infallible specific for old and debilitated cases of asthma. Many persons who at first only took a bottle of this medicine, to try, afterwards came back and got a dozen, or half dozen, which effected radical cures of diseases of the bladder and kidney of years standing.

Diabetes, a disease that has been looked upon as among the incurables, is immediately relieved by it. Notice the certificate of Asa Goodnow, 93 Fulton street, this city.

The *United States Dispensatory*, speaking of the pine, says: "It is prescribed in leucorrhœa, gleet, and other diseases of the urinary passages; in piles and chronic indamnation or ulceration of the bowels, in chronic catarrhal affections, and in various forms of rheumatism." It is exceedingly valuable in all gravelly affections, bloody urine, and where there is red and white sediment. It can be taken without interruption to one's usual occupations; and instead of sickening, produces a bracing, healthy power of endurance and vigor. Price, $1 per bottle; six for $5. Ask for POLAND'S WHITE PINE BLOOD COMPOUND. For sale by the gross, dozen or single bottle, at DR. KEYSER'S Great Medicine store, 140 Wood street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

ROBINSON BROTHERS,

Bankers,

No. 78 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

Convert 7-30's free of charge, upon Government terms. They have constantly on hand all kinds of

U. S. BONDS,

And are prepared to buy and sell Railroad Bonds or Stocks; Bank, Gas and Bridge Stocks; Mortgages on Real Estate, Land Warrants, &c.

WANTED—The bonds of the counties of Butler, Beaver, Lawrence, Mercer and Washington. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

NOVELTY CRACKERS.

A new article, very nice, just received; also, fresh Boston, Wine and Milk Biscuit, in boxes or by the pound, for sale at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW,

jy22 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

MESS PORK IN POT CLAY.—50 bbls. in store, will be sold at St. Louis prices, adding freights by river.

jy 9 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

COTTON—10 bales Middlings, in store, will be sold low, to wind up the season's business.

jy20 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET,

TWO SMALL HOUSES,

one of which is entirely new, situate in the Sixth Ward, on Prospect street, between Logan and Fulton streets, opposite the lower water basin. Enquire on the premises.

C. FITZPATRICK.

jy22:d42

FOR SALE.

A Good Family Horse,

Seven years old, perfectly sound and gentle, with carriage and harness, can be bought at a bargain, or either of them will be sold separate. Apply at the iron City Spike Mills, Fifth Street Extension, or of Mrs. ASHWORTH, head of Federal street, Allegheny.

jy22:e34

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned for PAINTING THE SEVENTH WARD SCHOOL HOUSE, now in progress of erection. Specifications can be examined at the office of BAER & MOSER, Architects, Sand 4th, Chatham's Plan to be left with any of the undersigned, on the 27th instant.

M. S. McCREADY,
JAMES ROHB,
A. A. MOORE.

jy22:e37

NOTICE.—ROBERT H. LECKY, of the City of Allegheny, MACHINIST, having by deed dated June 24, 1867, assigned all his estate and effects to me for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to him are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will please present the same at my office No. 75 Grant street, in the City of Pittsburgh.

GEO. R. RIDDLE,
Assignee of R. H. Lecky.

July 20th, 1867. jy22 e41

JONES' FERRY, BANK AND GAS STOCK will be SOLD TUESDAY EVENING, July 23d, at 8 o'clock, will be sold, on the second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 108 Smithfield street:

20 shares Jones' Ferry Co.
10 " " Mt. Oliver Savings Bank.
5 " " Second National Bank.
30 " " Birmingham Gas Co.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

jy22

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of EDWARD C. FOX, deceased, late of Harrison township, Allegheny county, Pa. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, without delay, duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES DIBLE,
Administrator.

jy22:d38

SHEPHARD'S CRACKERS

317 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. M. LONG & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE WHITE BURNING OIL,

Brand—"LUCIFER."

Office, No. 2 Duquesne Way,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

jy22:d63

FOR SALE.

Half Interest in an Established Dry Goods Store,

ON FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,

DOING AT PRESENT $40,000 PER ANNUM.

Deposits Shown to any Eligible Person.

Address B. B., Post Office, Allegheny, Pa.

jy22:e33

COMPRESSED

BUNGS.

ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

MACHINE CUT CORKS,

Plugs, Taps, Irish Moss, Pitch,

ROSIN, ISINGLASS, &c., &c.

Nos. 122 & 123 Third St., Pittsburgh.

IRON CITY CUTLERY CO.,

No. 3 St. Clair Street.

Having purchased of ANDREW BEGGS the entire stock of Hardware, Cutlery and Variety Goods, at the above stand, it is their intention to keep on hand a first-class stock of

HARDWARE. CUTLERY.

Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Pistols, Fishing Tackle and sporting goods of every variety. They are also prepared to do all kinds of JOB WORK; Grinding Razors, Scissors, &c., Cutting Stencils and stamps, and making Seal and Cancelling Stamps, at shortest notice.

W. H. BOWN, Manager.

jy22:w23

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—THE firm of BAILIFF, BROWN & CO. is this day dissolved by limitation and mutual consent, JOHN B. WATSON disposing of his interest to the remaining partners. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will please call and make immediate payment, and all persons having claims will present the same to JOHN B. WATSON, at our office, 55 Federal street, he being authorized to settle all accounts.

Allegheny City, July 1st, '867. jy15 e10

BAILIFF, BROWN & CARSON,

PLUMBERS,

Gas and Steam Fitters.

HOUSES FITTED UP WITH

Water, Gas & Steam Pipes.

No. 55 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

jy15 e50

FIRST CLASS LOOKING GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.

J. LYONS,

No. 110 Wood St., Pittsburgh,

Keeps on hand and manufactures to order, the FINEST STYLE OF GILT, ROSEWOOD and WALNUT, OVAL and SQUARE MIRROR, PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES, Curtain Cornice, Bands and Buttons, Consola, Tripod and Bracket Tables of exquisite design and workmanship.

GILDING AND REGILDING executed in the highest style of the art.

PRICES MODERATE. no6:n3mws

PITTSBURGH CITY LAUNDRY.

All kinds of washing done with promptness and dispatch. The Laundry Express will call for and deliver all clothes free of extra charge. Leave orders before ten o'clock in the morning to have them attended to same day. Orders left at the following places will be promptly attended to:

Jos. Abel, cor. Fifth and Grant sts.
Goldsmith's Hoop Skirt Store, 65 Market st.
Cool & Claney, cor. Federal & Ohio, Allegheny.
Putnam & Hosie, 79 Fifth street.

R. M. & N. J. Snodgrass, corner Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny.

Office, No. 4 St. Clair St.

jy12:mwf

BUSINESS MAN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

Nos. 6 and 8 St. Clair Street,

Has a Perpetual Charter.

Book-Keeping, Penmanship and Arithmetic, time unlimited $40 00

Arithmetic and Penmanship per quarter of three months 20 00

Penmanship, per month 8 00

For Circulars or Specimens, address

N. SHAFFER, or
J. F. McCLAYMONDS.

no30:mwf

AMERICAN WATCHES.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

Fine Gold and Silver Watches,

FINE GOLD JEWELRY,

SILVERWARE, CLOCKS, &c.,

At the lowest prices. The public are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Watch repairing promptly attended to, at

W. WILSON'S,
No. 54 FOURTH STREET,
Two doors above Market street. ch4:mwf

JUST RECEIVED, AT

ROBERTS & SHERRATT'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory,

NO. 61 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURGH.

A new supply of Ice Chests, Ice Pitchers, Refrigerators, Beer Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers, meat safes, water Coolers, Sleigh Ladles, and a full line of House-furnishing Goods. Also, manufacturers of CLEMERMAN'S STEAM COOKING APPARATUS, for meats, vegetables, puddings, &c jeshm65

NOTICE.

W. J. MYERS,

(OF MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,)

Having sold his interest to WM. S. WILT, on April 1st, 1867, retires from the firm, and Mr. WILT enters as a partner from that date. The name of the firm will remain as usual, and continue on at their old stand,

No. 45 SMITHFIELD STREET.

jy2:b36

THE QUEEN OF THE WASH-TUB.—The State Right for Maryland, with privilege of manufacture of a

PATENT WASHING FLUID,

Which, wherever introduced, has met with universal success, will be sold on reasonable terms.

J. R. HAMILTON,
133 Third street.

jy19:e22

HILLDALE CEMETERY.

All business with the Corporation of Hilldale Cemetery, of date anterior to FIRST OF APRIL, 1867, and remaining unsettled, will be attended to at my office, No. 19 IRWIN ST., second floor.

JOHN SEMPLE.

jy19:e13

TO GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SALE—All the PRESSES, MOULDS, and other valuable tools formerly used by the Missouri Glass Company, St. Louis, Mo.

For full particulars address WALLACE & WALKER, 309 N. Third St., St. Louis.

jy19:e17

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that my wife, ELLEN SULLIVAN, having, without just cause or provocation, left my bed and board, I will not be responsible for any debts of her contracting, and I hereby warn all persons not to harbor her on my account.

JOHN SULLIVAN,
Peebles Township.

jy19:e26

GRAND

Pleasure Excursions,

TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The fine new side-wheel Passenger steamer

NORTHWEST.....Capt. Ben. Wilkins,

Will leave Cleveland for the North and South shores of Lake superior as follows:

THURSDAY.....JULY 4,
FRIDAY.....JULY 12,
THURSDAY.....AUGUST 1,
THURSDAY.....AUGUST 22.

The above steamer is entirely new, over 1000 tons burthen, is the largest and most comfortable and best appointed on the Lakes.

For further information apply to

WM. BINGHAM, JR.,
Adams Express office.

jy27:a1000m8 No. 54 Fifth St., Pittsburgh.

STEAM BOILERS,

Steam Engines and Iron Turning Lathes, And One Iron Planer,

FOR SALE.

One Engine, 16 inch cylinder, 4 feet stroke; balance valve lever, with wrought iron shaft and crank.

Two Engines, 15 inch cylinders, 4½ feet stroke; balance valves, slide valves, 7 inches diameter, 26 feet long, with flanges and cranks.

One Double Engine, 9 inch cylinder, and complete outfit of machinery for steamboat. Two engines and complete outfit as above; cylinders 14 inches diam., 4 feet stroke; flanges, shaft, cranks, &c.

Four good second-hand Iron Turning Lathes; one Wood Lathe; one good Sash Re-Saw; one Planer, 20 in. stroke; new boiler, 40 in. diam. 22 feet long—two 15 in. flues.

Also, several Oil Well Engines, Stationary and Portable Boilers, new and second hand, all in first-class order, which we will sell low for cash.

Inquire at the INDUSTRIAL WORKS.

HUGH M. BOLE & CO.,
Cor. Point Alley and Duquesne Way.

jy16:d30

A DAHL'S PATENT

SPIRAL PEN RACK,

For sale by Stationers, Booksellers and Dealers in Fancy Goods and Notions.

jy19:e12

J. S. MORRISON.....D. M. BARR...ISAAC HOWERS,
P. CAUFMAN.....JACOB EBY.

MORRISON, BARR & CO.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

BOOK AND PRINT PAPER.

Orders promptly filled.

Address, SPANG'S MILLS,
Blair County, Penna.

Highest cash price paid for rags.

GARDEN SPOT WANTED.—From twelve to fifteen acres good land, suitable for garden purposes, some fruits and house required on it.

Housesin 'Manchester,' Allegheny and Pittsburgh for sale.

Also, Lots in almost any locality desired, to suit all tastes and pockets. Farms, garden spots and country residences. Western Lands, improved and unimproved, for sale or trade for city property.

Rents, Bills and claims collected with the utmost despatch.

Deeds, Bonds and Mortgages drawn.

J. P. ISRAEL, Real Estate Agent,
jy17 28 Federal St., Allegheny.

HEADQUARTERS

FOR THE FOURTH.

FIREWORKS,

Of all descriptions, at

GEORGE SULELEIN'S,
No. 40 Federal street, Allegheny.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS, PICNICS, DINNER PARTIES, &c., furnished with the best

ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONARIES, CAKES, FRUITS, &c.

At the lowest prices and on the shortest notice, by

JULIUS RICHTER,
No. 16 DIAMOND, Allegheny.

jy18:m6

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE OLD, ORIGINAL

TEA STORE!

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

Young Hyson,
Old Hyson,
Imperial,
Gunpowder,
Eng. Breakfast,
Congos,
Souchong,
Oolong,
Old Country Black,
And Japan

TEAS,

ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY.

No. 20 Fifth Street.

jy22:e

EDMUND BURKE.....THOMAS BARNES.

BURKE & BARNES,

Fire Proof Salamander Safe,

VAULT DOOR, STEEL LINED BURGLAR PROOF SAFE, AND IRON WINDOW SHUTTER MANUFACTURERS.

129 & 131 Third St.,

Between Wood and Smithfield,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Read the follow additional recommendation of the fire proof qualities of our safes:

BELTING AND PACKING OFFICE OF
W. & J. PACKARD,
Youngstown, Ohio, June 12th, 1867.

Messrs. Burke & Barnes, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GENTLEMEN—We ship you, to-day, by railroad, a safe of your make, for a few repairs. The safe went through the disastrous fire that occurred here on the 6th of March last, burning our store and warehouse, and we are glad to inform you that the papers taken out of the safe after the fire were not harmed in the least. We did not suppose any safe, especially so small a size, could possibly stand such a fire, and when we discovered the papers all safe and unharmed, we were agreeably disappointed. We will give you an order for a large size safe when we get into our new store. Truly yours,

W. & J. PACKARD.

jy22:n76

CAPE MAY,

CAPE ISLAND.

Since the close of 1866 much enterprise has been displayed at this celebrated sea-shore resort. New and magnificent cottages have been erected, the Hotels have been refitted, a fine park, with a well made one mile drive, has been inaugurated; and in all the essentials of a popular summer resort, a spirit of improvement is largely manifested.

The geographical position of Cape Island is in itself a peculiar feature. When properly understood—Situated at the extreme southern portion of the State, and occupying a neck of land at the confluence of the Delaware Bay with the Atlantic Ocean, it becomes eminently surrounded by salt water, hence favored by continual breezes from the sea.

The bluff furnishes a beautiful view of the Ocean, Delaware Bay, and picturesque back country, taking in Cape Henlopen distinctly at a distance of a dozen miles. These beaches acknowledged to surpass any other point upon the Atlantic coast, being hard, compact sand, which declines so gently to the surf that even a child can bathe with security.

Added to these attractions is the fact that the effect of the Gulf stream upon this point renders the water comparatively warm—a fact not to be overlooked by persons seeking health from ocean bathing.

The distance from Philadelphia to Cape Island is 81 miles by rail, and about the same distance by water. The Mansion House, the most noted of the facilities for travel promise to be of the most satisfactory character. The Island has Hotel and Boarding-house accommodations for almost ten thousand persons. The leading Hotels are the Columbia House, with GEORGE F. HOLTON as proprietor; Congress Hall, with J. W. CAKE as proprietor, and United States, with WEST & MILLER as proprietors, all of which, in the management of gentlemen who have well established reputations as hotel men.

jy27:m6&8TH

LOUISVILLE TOBACCO.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Large Stock of the

BANNER BRAND.

Also, a lot of the celebrated

Fine Cut Navy,

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICE, AT

R. & W. JENKINSONS,

No. 6 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY.

jy6:b78

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,
23d DISTRICT.
Collector's Notice.

OFFICE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, TWENTY-THIRD COLLECTION DIST. OF PA.,
No. 67 Water St., Allegheny City,
July 15, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that the annual Lists of the INCOME TAXES, formerly levied on licenses, and the Taxes on INCOMES, CARRIAGES, SILVER PLATE, &c., are now in this office, and will be delivered to me as required by the Collector, on and after 1st OF JULY next. Taxes taken after that date must be paid before the 25th day of July, next, otherwise additional expenses will be incurred by the tax-payer.

E. RUFFINGTON, Esq., Deputy Collector for the 1st Division of Allegheny, and EDWARD LEE, Esq., Deputy Collector for the County of Butler, will be ready to receive, after the 1st proximo, the lists of tax-payers in their districts, and will notice designating the times and places when and where they will be prepared to receive the taxes collectable by them.

To accommodate tax-payers in the vicinity of the polling places in Allegheny county, I will be as follows: Deputy Collector H. C. WITTER, Esq., will be at the usual places to receive the taxes on the days named, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'cl

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

DRY GOODS!

Wholesale and Retail, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

No. 180 & 182 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Black Silks.

Fine Lawns;

Plain and Printed Percales;

Plain and Printed Marseilles;

Checks and Tickings;

Cottonades & Farmers' Linen;

Fine and Heavy Flannels;

Bleached & Brown Shirtings;

Corsets and Hoop Skirts;

Mosquito Netting;

Hosiery and Notions;

AT LOWEST NET PRICES, AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

☞Orders promptly filled.

jy2

JUST OPENED,

AT

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

No. 19 Fifth Street,

An elegant assortment of

Sun Shades and Parasols,

NEW BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,

ENGLISH BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS.

SPRING SHADES OF

THE BEST KID GLOVES.

"STAR" SHIRTS.

BEST PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS.

We have just opened a full line of all sizes and colors of the celebrated

"88" Kid Glove, at $1.10 per Pair.

We are authorized to guarantee every pair of the gloves sold. Should they rip or tear putting on, they can be exchanged for another pair.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

No. 19 Fifth Street.

my1

NEW AND

DESIRABLE GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

JOSEPH HORNE & CO'S.

Pointed Trimming Ribbons;

Plain Trimming Ribbons, all shades;

Jet and Crystal Gimps and Fringes;

Colored Ball Trimmings;

White Cotton and Ball Fringes;

A full line of Alexandre's Kid Gloves;

Lisle, Oxford, Neapolitan, Silk and Kid Finish Gloves;

Lisle and Cotton Lace Hose;

Gent's, Ladies', Misses' and Infants' Hosiery;

Sun Umbrellas and Parasols;

Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Lace Goods &c.;

Duplex Reception Skirt;

Corsets, Belting and Buckles;

Palm, Linen and Silk Fans;

Gauze Underwear, for Ladies, Gents and Children;

Bead Collars & Belts, something new;

And a large stock of NOTIONS, of all kinds, at low Prices: Call and examine.

77 and 79 Market Street,

my25:n90

RECEIVED THIS DAY.

MACRUM, CLYDE & CO.,

78 and 80 Market Street,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF TRIMMINGS,

Jet Bead and Bugle Gimps and Fringes

Crystal Bead Gimps and Drop Trimmings,

Jet and Crystal Ornaments,

Fancy Silk and Jet Drop Buttons,

Fine Assortment of Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,

English Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons, all widths and shades,

Colored Velvet Ribbons,

Elegant Assortment Real Point and Applique Laces and Handkerchiefs,

FULL LINE ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES

The Jobbing Trade will find a complete stock the above goods in our Wholesale Department, together with a great variety of

Fancy Goods & Notions Generally,

AT EASTERN PRICES.

my23:n90

DENNISON & HECKERT,

No. 27 Fifth Street,

ARE SELLING

KID GLOVES for	$1.00.
KID GLOVES, only	1.00.
KID GLOVES, only	1.00.
STRAW HATS for	25c.
STRAW HATS for	25c.
FINER STRAW HATS for	50c.
FINER STRAW HATS for	50c.

LADIES' HOSE, 15c. per pair, or two pair for 25 cents.

LADIES' HOOP SKIRTS, 50c., 60c., 75c., 80c., 90c. and $1.00.

DENNISON & HECKERT.

ja28:

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

Third house above Diamond alley,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BREWERS, MALSTERS, &c.

PITTSBURGH BREWERY.

OARSON, DARLINGTON & CO.,

BREWERS, MALSTERS AND HOP DEALERS,

Successors to

JOSHUA RHODES & Co., Pittsburgh

WM. W. ANDERSON, Allegheny

The attention of the customers to the two firms is particularly invited to our

ALES AND PORTER.

Which, through the careful selection of Malt from our extensive malting facilities and Hops from the yards East and West, we can guarantee to be pure and satisfactory to the trade.

Our INDIA ALE has been highly recommended by physicians for family use.

☞Mr. ANDERSON'S customers will please be particular to leave their orders at his office adjoining his old Brewery, or at our office,

Corner of Duquesne Way and Barker's Alley,

no8:n179

PHOENIX STEAM BREWERY.

JOS. SPENCER.....JAS. MCKAY.

SPENCER & McKAY,

MALSTERS AND BREWERS

OF

Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. 1m18:n98

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

GREAT SALE OF

DRY GOODS!

Preparatory to auction, beginning on

Monday, July 8th, and Continuing to August 8th,

After which the balance of the Stock (if any) will be disposed of at

PUBLIC AUCTION!

4-4 SHEETINGS.....8 cents.
DE T MERRIMAC CALICOS.....12½ "
TICKINGS.....10 "
HUCK TOWELS.....10 "
10-8 QUILTS.....75 "
HOOP SKIRTS.....25 "
ALPACCAS, for mourning.....25 "
FANCY DRESS GOODS.....25 "
FRENCH LAWNS.....18½ "
WOOL CASSIMERES.....75 "

MOONEY & DRENNAN,

No. 50 Federal Street.

☞Bring this with you and compare prices.

THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR

DRY GOODS!

IS AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S,

No. 87 Market Street.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS

SELLING OUT AT

REDUCED PRICES!

THE STOCK IS ENTIRELY NEW,

And cheaper than any in the city.

No. 87 Market Street.

jy12:n90

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

No. 115 Wood Street,

Have just opened a large new stock of seasonable

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Which they offer at EASTERN PRICES. Merchants assorting up should call at

No. 115 Wood Street.

C. ARBUTHNOT. W.T. SHANNON. J.G. STEPHENSON

ja20

HATS, CAPS, &c.

STRAW GOODS,

FOR SUMMER SALES.

ALL THE NEW STYLE HATS,

FOR SALE CHEAP, AT

McCORD & CO.'S,

No. 131 Wood Street.

jy8

HATS! HATS!

W. P. GRAHAM.....OWEN BYRNE.

GRAHAM & BYRNE,

At No. 52 St. Clair Street,

Have one of the very best retail stocks of

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS

In the city, and constantly in receipt of all that is new, as soon as they can be "expressed." Every attention given to retailing, exclusively. ap17:n68

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.,

CHAS. B. BARR. HER. YE. KNAKE. W. L. BUETTLER

BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,

Successors to WAMELINK & BARR,

No. 12 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh.

DEALERS IN

Pianos, Organs,

And Musical Goods generally.

☞Sole Agents for the Celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO. Philadelphia, PIANOS.

Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "COTTAGE," and D. & H. W. SMITH'S "AMERICAN" ORGANS, and FILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.

The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar strings always on hand. a17:n68

PIANOS AND ORGANS.—A very large stock of

KNABE & CO.'S PIANOS,

HALLETS BROS. PIANOS, and

PRINCES' AUTOMATIC ORGANS,

At BLUME'S MUSIC STORE,

my18 No. 43 FIFTH STREET.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES.

DR. WEST begs to inform his friends and the public that he has removed his office and stables from the Red Lion yard to ST. CHARLES STABLES, opposite rear end of the St. Charles Hotel, Third street. Sick and Lame Horses taken in and skillfully treated, at a moderate charge. Horses of any description diseases not admitted, but every attention paid to them at the owner's risk. WEST'S CELEBRATED and CURE ALL LINAMENT, as used by all the principal Veterinary Colleges in Europe, will cure all bowel, throat or lung affections, Sore Shoulder, Sprains or Cuts, and will not injure the hair. It may be had in bottles, at his office.

Night calls promptly attended to.

Remember the address, ST. Charles Stables, THIRD STREET, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

jy7:n56

PROF. N. P. DUFFEY,

VETERINARY SURGEON AND HORSE TRAINER,

Thankful for the patronage heretofore received, respectfully announces that he has opened an HOSPITAL STABLE at the corner of Liberty street and East lane, Allegheny City, also, a TRAINING and BOARDING STABLE on Beaver street, between Ohio street and Stockton avenue. Office in the stable and residence at the former place. Special attention given to buying, selling and exchanging horses. Horses corrected, and, with the assistance of Miss M. A. CHILDS, (who may be seen at his residence, corner of East Lane and Liberty St.,) A. Duffey will give lessons in riding to either Ladies or Gentlemen. Refers, by permission, to the following gentlemen: D. Painter, J. C. Smith, Wm. S. Bissell, John Kirker, M.D., D. M. Evans.

jy21:n179

LIVERY STABLES.

THOMAS MORELAND.....DANIEL L. MITCHELL.

MORELAND & MITCHELL,

Livery and Sale Stables,

425 LIBERTY STREET,

Opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Depot,

PITTSBURGH.

☞Particular attention paid to furnishing Hearses and Carriages for funerals.

Horses Kept at livery my3:y65

H. B. MILLER, Bazaar, Livery and SALE STABLES, Also, Furnishing Undertaker, for all kinds of Coffins, &c., at the lowest rates, kept constantly on hand. CARSON STREET, between Carnahy and Denman streets, Birmingham. Horses, Hacks and Carriages always in readiness for Funerals. Horses kept at livery by the day, month or year, and attended to in the best manner. Private families furnished with the safest Horses and most elegant Carriages. Stables kept open all hours of the day and night. my1 y62

DYERS AND SCOURERS.

H. J. LANCE,

Nos. 135 and 137 Third Street,

DYER AND SCOURER,

Straw Goods Cleaned or Dyed.

KID GLOVES and LADIES' PLUMES cleaned or dyed.

C. G. FISCHER'S

FANCY

Dyeing and Scouring Establishment,

No. 61 DIAMOND ALLEY,

Between Wood and Smithfield streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

All goods returned in two weeks. Goods kept subject to the owner twelve months. my10:n51

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENJAMIN SINGERLY.....PHILIP CLEIS

SINGERLY & CLEIS,

(Successors to Geo. F. Schachman & Co.,)

PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS,

The ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Business Cards, Letter Heads, Bonds, Labels, Circulars, Show Cards, Diplomas, Portraits, Views, Certificates of Deposits, Invitation Cards, &c. Nos. 73 and 74 Third st., Pittsburgh.

CHAS. A. MILLER,

LITHOGRAPHER,

No. 80 FOURTH ST., Apollo Building.

CHECKS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles.

ap18:n136

TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

JOHN McGRAW,

Manufacturer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars,

45 HAND STREET.

A general assortment Smoking Tobacco, Pipes and Tobacco Pouches always on hand. my27:y65

EXCELSIOR WORKS.

R. & W. JENKINSON,

Manufacturers and dealers in

Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pipes, &c.

No. 6 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

ja26:n39

The Pittsburgh Gazette

West Pennsylvania Railroad Co. vs. Duquesne Borough—How the Complainants and the Court Were Headed Off.

The West Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in filling up and occupying the old canal bed for a roadway, did a good thing generally for Duquesne borough, but in removing what was properly termed a nuisance, it is questionable whether with the advantages which have resulted there are not some disadvantages, or whether the difficulties in the matter of opening cross highways has in any measure been removed. On this score the borough authorities and the railroad company have had some wrangling, particularly as to the matter of constructing a road from Bank lane to a point opposite Herr's Island, to do which it became necessary to cross the railroad track, requiring the consent of one side to be graded down and made ascending on the other. To this the railroad company objected, and determined if at the highway should not be made. The borough authorities persisted in what they conceived to be their rights, and authorized the work to be done. It was commenced and several arrests were made, on complaint of the railroad company. Finally, it was resolved to take the matter into Court, and on Thursday last, W. C. Moreland, Esq., the energetic and able solicitor of the Company, came down to the borough authorities that he intended applying to the Court for a preliminary injunction to restrain the company from proceeding with the work of constructing the road across the railway track. The application was made before Hon. E. H. Stowe, one of the Common Pleas judges, on Friday, and granted at eleven o'clock on that day. J. C. McCombs, Esq., was present representing the respondents. The Burgess of Duquesne borough, Mr. Moul, was also in attendance, and waited, as a matter of convenience, as he stated, to receive the order of the Court. This was handed to him, and its requirements being fully explained, he departed at once, as he was desirous to see that the mandate was complied with. The personal presence, and the delivery to him of the paper, as one of the respondents, obviating the formal necessity of a Sheriff's officer formally serving it. The "dodge" will be seen in what further we have to say. Mr. Moreland, the railroad company's Solicitor, gave notice, on Thursday, of their intention to apply for an injunction, which was the signal for the borough authorities to push forward the work which had been progressing, and the heaviest part of which was yet to be accomplished. At 5 last evening, however, with a will, the force was increased, the work continued uninterruptedly through Thursday night and on Friday, regardless of the notice (which had no legal binding effect) that the Court was to be applied to for an injunction. The Burgess, of course cognizant that the work was progressing, did not when he received the restraining order proceed directly to Duquesne borough, nor did he make his appearance until late in the afternoon, when all that the Borough authorities desired had been accomplished, and of course the solicitous efforts in behalf of the railroad company went for naught, since the work which they did not want done was done, and could not be undone. So the matter rests. The railroad company have been beaten at a game which they had themselves successfully played on several occasions.

Concerning Constables.

Experience and observation for some time past demonstrate that too little regard has been paid as to the character of men invested with the authority of constable. Men competent, perhaps, in all respects to discharge the duties, have been chosen at district elections, but in some instances, after assuming the duties, or perhaps not wishing themselves to follow the avocation, they have deputized persons to act in their stead, or with them, or independently, the law affording them such privilege. In so doing they have not been particular to inquire as to the competency in any respect of such persons, whether their character is good or bad, and if they have a knowledge of their duties, or are not influenced by it, a "consideration," we do not hesitate to assert, in some cases counterbalancing any scruples which may have been entertained. Once deputized, the giving of the required bond, to be approved by the Court, is but a matter comparatively an easy matter. There are persons who, for twenty-five dollars, or less amount, will consent to go upon the bond of a deputized officer, caring not in the slightest for the person for whom they become bail for faithful performance of duties as of good or bad character, and equally indifferent as to his antecedents. Political considerations not unfrequently govern those becoming responsible for men, whose very presence in their family circle would be a source of evil, and who they would on no consideration permit to associate with their sons and daughters. We have yet to learn of a case, in our reporting experience, of the bail of a rascally constable being held responsible, although we have recently reported cases, or it and bail to the same, where offenders are now suffering imprisonment, and where they are running at large,—of constables doing things for which those imprisoned are properly suffering punishment, and for which those now at liberty should be placed on trial and bail, but not permitted to hold the office under color of which their villainy has been perpetrated.

Has the Court at length found it necessary to take some action in the matter, owing to the evil resulting from the loose manner in which constables have been deputized? It would seem so, from the order which we publish below. We claim no particular credit, nor are we so vain as to say it is "in accordance with our suggestions," but our recent allusions to matters of "police extortion" may have had something to do with the making of the order. In the Court of Quarter Sessions, on Saturday, the following was read by his Honor Judge Stowe:

"In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county.

"And now, July 20th, 1867. It is ordered hereafter that all applications for the appointment of the Court of deputations by Constables shall be by parties in writing, signed by the applicant, and verified by oath, stating the age, residence and business of said applicant, accompanied by an affidavit of some citizen of the borough, ward or township for which the applicant was elected that said applicant is a qualified elector of the county of Allegheny, and of good moral character. By the COURT."

Elopement.

The citizens of the quiet little village of W——, in this county, were thrown into a high state of excitement on Thursday of last week, by the elopement of one of its fairest daughters with a young "limb of the law." The lady is about eighteen years of age, has more than ordinary beauty, and is an only daughter of worthy parents, and the gentleman, although not endowed with an over portion of this world's wealth, is of a good family, bears an unblemished character, and has a respectable standing in his profession. The attachment, which appeared to have been mutual, has existed for some time, and every effort has been made to gain the consent of the young lady's father to the union, but all to no purpose. When they became satisfied that the mother was incurable, the elopement was planned and successfully consummated. All remonstrances ceased, as did the young gentleman's attentions for a time, and the mother was deceived into the belief that *better* counsel had prevailed, and had ceased to trouble herself about the matter. But not so with the loving pair; their hearts were enlisted and in this enthralling their usually wily parent, they had gained an important point which was not to be lost. On Thursday morning the mother came to the city to do some shopping, and having spoken of her intentions to her daughter the day previous, they were thus well conversed. The gentleman was secretly let the intelligence with joy and immediately set herself to work to prepare for a journey. The morning came, and with it the train, so anxiously looked for by the ardent young lovers, which was to convey the inexorable parent to the city, giving them an opportunity to consummate the happiness which had been so long deferred. The mother, little suspecting what was in the wind, was assisted by the family servant, receiving more than the usual amount of attention, and a very affectionate farewell was from daughter, who, as soon as the train had left with her mother, returned to her home and prepared herself for the coming event. She then joined in a few moments by her lover and they repaired to a minister, near at hand, when the "twain were made one," and all things being in readiness, their baggage was taken to the station and the now happy pair started on a bridal tour through the Eastern States. We learn the mother was sorely vexed over the matter, perhaps as much at being outwitted as anything else, but that she has, like a sensible woman, at last relented, and extended a full and free pardon to both daughter and son. May they never have cause to regret the steps they have taken.

A Neglected Case.

At the March term of the Criminal Court M. Dugan and Henry Chapman were indicted for the larceny of watches, money, &c., from Joseph Fritsch in the Diamond. Dugan had an oyster saloon in the basement of the house occupied by Fritsch, and Chapman was in his employ. Access was gained to the apartments of Fritsch through a trap door to the cellar, in which way the robbery was committed on a Saturday night. Next day, after the discovery of the robbery, Chapman made a clean breast of what he knew concerning it, and delivered up his share of the plunder, two watches—one gold and one silver—and two dollars in money, given him by Dugan, as he stated. Dugan gave bail for trial, and in default of bail Chapman was committed to jail. Dugan "jumped his bail" and Chapman remained in jail without trial, the original design being to use him as a witness in the case, on his acknowledgment of guilt and prompt delivery of stolen particles, perhaps under indictments held out, causing a Greenleaf to allow him to escape punishment. In clearing up remnants on Saturday, Col. Duff, the District Attorney, called the attention to the case of Chapman, and desired it disposed of, a plea of guilty having been entered by the prisoner. The Court, after hearing some of the circumstances, hesitated to pronounce sentence until further satisfied, as to the degree of guilt, and expressed a desire to inquire of the prosecutor, Mr. Fritsch, as to the time at which the confession was made and the stolen watches were returned. The case, therefore, went over till next Saturday.

National Railroad Convention.

At Altoona, last week, was held an adjourned meeting of the National Railroad Association, consisting of the chief officers of the various railroads of the United states, J. Edgar Thompson, Esq., presided. A constitution and by-laws were adopted for the government of the Association, after which the meeting adjourned until the first Thursday in October, when it will reassemble at New York. The object of the Association, as set forth in the preamble of its Constitution, is to secure a periodical conference of the officers of the companies represented, and their harmonious co-operation for obtaining useful information at the common expense for the common benefit, which may be made beneficial to those companies, and better enable them to serve the public, the improvement of railway construction, maintenance, and management. No action shall be taken to violate the railway interest or place it in antagonism with other interests; and no political, sectional, or other proposition shall be admitted or countenanced tending to impair the harmony of the association or its good understanding with any portion of the public, and no interference shall be allowed with the controversies that may arise between the companies represented.

The general good health prevailing in the oil regions at the present time, is a subject of remark, considering the unusual exposure of the people and their irregular habits.

A few days since, a little child of Col McCrannahan, of Sugar Grove, Mercer county, died from the effects of swallowing an iron bar.

Birmingham Letter List.

Letters remaining uncalled for at Buchanan Postoffice, July 20, 1867.

A	Gologong John	Nichols Mary	
Anthony Edw	Gourlie C	Norville Ella	
Allen Jos 2	Gourlie C	Noad Andrew	
B	H	O	
Bard Wm E	Harris H	Orr Thomas	
Brady Keith A	Harraw John	Owens J T	
Boyer Jos	Hudson D	P	
Burch Andw	Hartley Jr	Powell T	
Black Jennie	Hawley & Co	Pistorius R	
Boyle John	Hopkins Daniel	Path C	
Brooks Eli	Harris Theo	Powell W T	
Brady Henry	Henry J w	Page Geo W	
Beer J	J	R	
Brunsker J P	Jones David	Rees Evan	
Bruner Wm M	Jones H A	Rees Evan	
Bauer W J	K	Robinson M G	
Beer Denis	Keck J Annie	S	
Biggy John	Kenny Ch	Shaffer W	
Brown Hugh	Kerr Jas	Sisler Cyrus	
Bennett Mary H	Kelly Thos	Sm ith Jos	
Bennett P A	L	Stimmel Mary	
Brandon Addis	Lohr Lewis & A	Salter Jos	
C	Lohr Fred	Snyder John	
Carnahan M A	L	Stadtman Jno	
Carnahan E D	Link Peter	Stadtman Johns	
Carnahan J	Lauer Frank	Taylor Eli H	
Clean Mark	Lauer Jacob	Thompson W H	
Cain Hugh	Lauer Jacob	Taylor John	
Cowie C H	Lauffner H	Troutman M E	
Campbell Wm	Lorentz V	Tyrone out	
D	M	Tyrone out	
Dean Weston	Morgan D	Upchurch C	
Dean J W	Moore Robt	Uffe n A F	
Daniels Pier	Weis J G	V	
& Co	Miller Chas	Verner Mary R	
Dougherty Samuel	Morris D	Vance H M	
Dunham s W	Mc	W	
Dunn M J	McDonald B	Wehner Cath	
Dunsmore O	McGaw Jas	Williams R	
Duffy David	McKeam ta M	Wilson Chris	
E	Mc	Morrison J W	
Elser J W	McDonald B	Wolf John E	
Evans Wm D	McGaw Jas	Walton Mary S	
G	McKam ta M	Walsh Mary	
Gray John	Z	Z	
Gray Josepha	Zimmerman W	Zellers E A	

E. G. KEEHAN, P. M.

☞Additional Local Matters on First Page.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

JULY REDUCTION!

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

BOYS', YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING,

AT REDUCED PRICES!

GRAY & LOGAN,

No. 47 St. Clair Street.

HENRY G. HALE

NORTHWEST COR. PENN AND ST. CLAIR STS.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

JUST OPENED,

COMPRISING

All the Novelties of the Season,

Such as is only found in a

First-Class Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

mh28:n87

THIRD ARRIVAL

OF

SUMMER GOODS,

AT

E. HOUSTON & CO.'S,

FASHIONABLE

MERCHANT TAILORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Men and Boys' Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

No. 107 Fifth St.,

CORNER OF CHERRY ALLEY.

All the latest styles and novelties in CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.

Prices very reasonable and to suit the times.

jy17:19

HENRY CAPPELL, Merchant TAILOR, and dealer in

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

142 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Three door below Sixth, PITTSBURGH, PA.

All the latest Spring and Summer styles of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings on hand, and made up in the most fashionable style, at the lowest prices. my14:n68

EATING, ICE CREAM, &c.

HERBST ORDINARY,

DINING, LUNCH, COFFEE

AND ICE CREAM ROOMS,

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

No. 64 Fourth St.

☞Our MORNING LUNCHES served daily, at 9 o'clock. DINNER served from 11 to 2½ o'clock, daily—$5.00 for twelve, or 50 cents Single Dinner.

Particular attention given to the wants of ladies and gentlemen desiring a comfortable meal. The best of the season; also, to the luxuries of the season; also, to the furnishing families, parties and others, at their rest'nance, with the best of

WEDDING, POUND AND SPONGE CAKES

With the richest assortment of Basket and Fancy Cake, Cream and Water Ices, Meringue Baskets, Jellies, Charlotte de Russe, Bane Mange, Ice Cream Moulds, Ornamental Iced Nougat Turkey, Coffee, Chocolate, etc.

Waiters and Music furnished private and public parties.

China, Silverware, Cutlery, Glassware and Table Linen for hire. 16:n149

WILLIAMSON'S

DINING ROOMS,

No. 36 Market St.,

(Between Second and Third Streets,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The house is newly furnished with everything that constitutes a first class Eating House. The choicest of everything the market affords will be served up at all hours, day or night.

LADIES' DINING ROOMS, second floor.

J. H. WILLIAMSON, Proprietor.

☞The highest market price paid for all kinds of seasonable game. je19:n72

NEW ICE CREAM SALOON.

P. H. M'GUIRE,

No. 89 FIFTH STREET, above Smithfield, opposite Dr. Clark's Methodist Church. ICE CREAM, FANCY CAKES, FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY &c.

☞Parties and private families supplied at short notice and reasonable terms. je19:n

NEW STORE.

H. W. HORBACH,

Confectioner, Fruit Store & Bakery,

ICE CREAM SALOON, and

LADIES' ORDINARY.

209 SMITHFIELD STREET, between Seventh and Liberty.

NE PLUS ULTRA

WASHING MACHINES,

NOVELTY BENCH AND TUB;

WRINGERS, SWINGS,

UNION COFFEE POTS,

And a full assortment of Housekeeping Goods, at

GRAFTON'S, 66 Federal St.,

NEAR RAILROAD DEPOT, ALLEGHENY CITY

TO OIL REFINERS.

THOS. S. CALHOUN

CARPENTER,

No. 167 Lacock Street, Allegheny City,

Manufacturer of every description of CRUDE OIL, CONDENSING and WATER

TANKS.

AGITATORS built on the most improved system. IRON TANK BOTTOMS and TOPS, and all kinds of work of this class, done for Refiners on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice. my27:n39

SUPERIOR OAK TANNED, PATENT STRETCHED AND RIVETED

LEATHER BELTING AND HOSE,

Manufactured at No. 58 SMITHFIELD ST., by

HARTLEY, PHELPS & CO.

Also, Agents for New York Rubber Co.

Gum Belting.

Always on hands a superior quality of LACE LEATHER and SUM VULCANIZED RUBBER CUPS, VALVES and BURS, BELT HOOKS, etc. f18:n49

C. M. GEARING,

Planing Mill, Sash & Door Factory,

corner BUTLER and ALLEGHENY STREETS, Sixth Ward, and No. 13 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsburgh.

Turning, Fluting Brackets, Block Letters and Shaped and Strait Mouldings done to order. All kinds of work constantly on hand. Orders from the country promptly attended to. my21:n6

SIGN OF BLINDS, JOHN A BROWN & CO., 116 SMITHFIELD STREET opposite the Postoffice, keep on hand, or make promptly to order, a variety of elegant Venetian Blinds—price $5.50 and upwards. Colored Window Shades, $1.50 and upwards. Colored Oil Cloths, Buff, Holland, Mats, Rugs, Oilcloth Mats, Hollow Wood and Tassels. Also, at the same store, on hand or made to order, a fine stock of White and Calico Shirts, Collars, &c., for ornamental wear. mh28:n1

WE WILL KEEP ON HAND

and make to order all kinds of

Spring and Plain WAGONS, CARTS,

DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS,

TRUCKS, LOCUST HUBS,

And TURNED SPOKES,

HAY RAKES, CULTIVATOR

FORKS,

At DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS, near the Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Connellsville Railroad.

COLEMAN, FORRESTER & CO.

WEST COMMON MACHINE

STONE WORKS, Northwest Corner of West Common, ALLEGHENY.

FRED'K ALIVATER & CO.

Have on hand or prepare on short notice HEARTH AND STEP STONES, FLAGS FOR SIDE WALKS, BREWERY VAULTS, &c., HEAD AND TOMB STONES, &c., &c. Designs furnished promptly executed. PRICES REASONABLE. my27:n39

TRANSPARENT BLUE OIL CLOTH, for Store Window Shades. A superior article just received at the Oil Cloth Warehouse, 128 and 2281. Clair street.

J. & H. PHILLIPS.

je12

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞SECOND BANKERS' AND MERCHANTS' GRAND CONCERTATION E TERTAINMENT will most positively take place at CITY HALL, on the evening of July 29th, 1867, the largest, greatest and most successful entertainment ever inaugurated in the world. Admission only one ticket.

The First Grand Concert was given on July 29th, 1866, and a grand success. The managers in the Hall, as well as with the Office of the City, the audience appointed a committee of nine of the leading Bankers and Merchants, to examine the corresponding numbers to the tickets and the Register Book, to see that all is correct before making the grand distribution of prizes at the last Concert, on the 24th of July.

A gift with every ticket. The grand Distribution of property will be conducted on the Mutual Benefit principle, pro-rata Distribution of Gifts. Tickets only $1.00. Capital, $1,387.00. Tickets, 61 each. A present with every ticket.

A reference to the number of presents and the corresponding numbers to the tickets given below, will convince the most skeptical of the great advantages which will accrue to all who participate in the enterprise, and the numerical and financial standing of the company, and the undersigned, as managers, offer their services above the sufficient guarantee of the fairness and impartiality with which everything is conducted in connection with the Concert, and that the interests of ticket holders will be most scrupulously watched and guarded. In fact it is the desire of the managers to conduct every transaction for the mutual benefit of all concerned, and to avoid any and everything which could in the slightest degree diminish the public confidence. If you have a chance to get the best of Friends! Can—One cash present at $75.00; one cash present at $40.00; one cash present at $30.00; two cash presents at $20.00; four cash presents at $10.00; four cash presents at $5.00; five cash presents at $3.00; five cash presents at $2.00; four cash presents at $1.00; four cash presents at $1.00; four cash presents at $1.00; one hundred presents at $1.00; two hundred presents at $1.00; two hundred presents at $1.00; one hundred and forty cash presents at $1.00; one hundred and seventy cash presents at $1.00; one hundred and seventy-five cash presents at $1.00; two hundred cash present at $—64 cash presents in all. One hundred gold watches at $200; 25 gents' gold watches at $150; 50 gents' gold watches at $100; 50 ladies' gold watches at $100; 50 gents' gold watches at $75; 50 ladies' gold watches at $75; 25 American silver watches $ 60; 100 American silver watches at $40; 100 patent lever silver watches at $25; 100 silver watches at $20; 200 cylinder watches at $16; 22 plated watches at $5; assorted prizes valued at 900 dollars. Total value of presents, $1,387.00. Immediately after the grand distribution of the presents awarded, a list will be published of each ticket holder. This will be the fairest and most impartial plan of distribution yet offered to the public. To this end we have contracted for the sale of tickets and the registering of the same to CLARK, WEBSTER & Co., Bankers and Managers, No. 62 Broadway, New York, who will keep the records in their custody until the day of the grand presentation entertainment, when they will be handed over to a committee selected by the audience to act as an Impartial Committee. Tickets can be had of CLARK, WEBSTER & CO., 62 Broadway, New York, or sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

Special Terms or Club Rates.—Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and sending us the money for the same, will be allowed in the following manner: We will send 5 tickets to one address for $4 60; 10 tickets to one address for $9 00; 20 tickets to one address for $17 00; 30 tickets to one address for $25 00; 50 tickets to one address for $40 00; 100 tickets to one address for $80 00; the address for each to be given at the time of ordering. Capital, $1,387.00. Tickets, 61 each. A present with every ticket.

A reference to the number of presents and the corresponding numbers to the tickets given below, will convince the most skeptical of the great advantages which will accrue to all who participate in the enterprise, and the numerical and financial standing of the company, and the undersigned, as managers, offer their services above the sufficient guarantee of the fairness and impartiality with which everything is conducted in connection with the Concert, and that the interests of ticket holders will be most scrupulously watched and guarded. In fact it is the desire of the managers to conduct every transaction for the mutual benefit of all concerned, and to avoid any and everything which could in the slightest degree diminish the public confidence. If you have a chance to get the best of Friends! Can—One cash present at $75.00; one cash present at $40.00; one cash present at $30.00; two cash presents at $20.00; four cash presents at $10.00; four cash presents at $5.00; five cash presents at $3.00; five cash presents at $2.00; four cash presents at $1.00; four cash presents at $1.00; four cash presents at $1.00; one hundred presents at $1.00; two hundred presents at $1.00; two hundred presents at $1.00; one hundred and forty cash presents at $1.00; one hundred and seventy cash presents at $1.00; one hundred and seventy-five cash presents at $1.00; two hundred cash present at $—64 cash presents in all. One hundred gold watches at $200; 25 gents' gold watches at $150; 50 gents' gold watches at $100; 50 ladies' gold watches at $100; 50 gents' gold watches at $75; 50 ladies' gold watches at $75; 25 American silver watches $ 60; 100 American silver watches at $40; 100 patent lever silver watches at $25; 100 silver watches at $20; 200 cylinder watches at $16; 22 plated watches at $5; assorted prizes valued at 900 dollars. Total value of presents, $1,387.00. Immediately after the grand distribution of the presents awarded, a list will be published of each ticket holder. This will be the fairest and most impartial plan of distribution yet offered to the public. To this end we have contracted for the sale of tickets and the registering of the same to CLARK, WEBSTER & Co., Bankers and Managers, No. 62 Broadway, New York, who will keep the records in their custody until the day of the grand presentation entertainment, when they will be handed over to a committee selected by the audience to act as an Impartial Committee. Tickets can be had of CLARK, WEBSTER & CO., 62 Broadway, New York, or sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

Special Terms or Club Rates.—Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and sending us the money for the same, will be allowed in the following manner: We will send 5 tickets to one address for $4 60; 10 tickets to one address for $9 00; 20 tickets to one address for $17 00; 30 tickets to one address for $25 00; 50 tickets to one address for $40 00; 100 tickets to one address for $80 00; the address for each to be given at the time of ordering. Capital, $1,387.00. Tickets, 61 each. A present with every ticket.

A reference to the number of presents and the corresponding numbers to the tickets given below, will convince the most skeptical of the great advantages which will accrue to all who participate in the enterprise, and the numerical and financial standing of the company, and the undersigned, as managers, offer their services above the sufficient guarantee of the fairness and impartiality with which everything is conducted in connection with the Concert, and that the interests of ticket holders will be most scrupulously watched and guarded. In fact it is the desire of the managers to conduct every transaction for the mutual benefit of all concerned, and to avoid any and everything which could in the slightest degree diminish the public confidence. If you have a chance to get the best of Friends! Can—One cash present at $75.00; one cash present at $40.00; one cash present at $30.00; two cash presents at $20.00; four cash presents at $10.00; four cash presents at $5.00; five cash presents at $3.00; five cash presents at $2.00; four cash presents at $1.00; four cash presents at $1.00; four cash presents at $1.00; one hundred presents at $1.00; two hundred presents at $1.00; two hundred presents at $1.00; one hundred and forty cash presents at $1.00; one hundred and seventy cash presents at $1.00; one hundred and seventy-five cash presents at $1.00; two hundred cash present at $—64 cash presents in all. One hundred gold watches at $200; 25 gents' gold watches at $150; 50 gents' gold watches at $100; 50 ladies' gold watches at $100; 50 gents' gold watches at $75; 50 ladies' gold watches at $75; 25 American silver watches $ 60; 100 American silver watches at $40; 100 patent lever silver watches at $25; 100 silver watches at $20; 200 cylinder watches at $16; 22 plated watches at $5; assorted prizes valued at 900 dollars. Total value of presents, $1,387.00. Immediately after the grand distribution of the presents awarded, a list will be published of each ticket holder. This will be the fairest and most impartial plan of distribution yet offered to the public. To this end we have contracted for the sale of tickets and the registering of the same to CLARK, WEBSTER & Co., Bankers and Managers, No. 62 Broadway, New York, who will keep the records in their custody until the day of the grand presentation entertainment, when they will be handed over to a committee selected by the audience to act as an Impartial Committee. Tickets can be had of CL

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Railroad Excursion.

The Central Transportation Company intend to run a daily line of silver palace sleeping cars from Chicago to New York, and as a formal inauguration a grand excursion from New York to Chicago and return is proposed. The train will be a special one, composed of six of the splendid silver palace cars, and will leave New York at 9:30 this morning. The excursion will reach Harrisburg at 4:35 P. M.; Altoona at 9:20 P. M., and will leave this city on Tuesday morning at 2:30. They will stop at Crestline at 6:30 P. M. Returning they will leave Chicago at seven o'clock Thursday morning, and reach New York on Friday night at ten o'clock.

The company has extended invitations to about one hundred and thirty-five members of the eastern and western press, with their ladies. The press of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Albany, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, will be represented. The Palace Cars are well known, and are sumptuous in the extreme. The excursion will be a grand affair.

An excursion train will leave this city at 11.25 A. M. for Cresson, where it will arrive several hours in advance of the silver palace excursion train, thus offering to the Pittsburghers who intend to participate in the excursion an opportunity for a delightful ramble through the beautiful grounds at Cresson, before the excursion train arrives.

Who is He? and Where is He?

A few weeks since a young man came to this city, gave his name as Charles Howard, and represented himself to be a cousin of General Howard, bearing in his possession letters of recommendation from the Young Men's Christian Association of Washington, D. C. He was introduced to the Superintendent of one of our Passenger Railways, and was employed as extra conductor. He did not retain the position long, as it was discovered that his returns averaged about five dollars per day less than any other car on the road, and he was dismissed.

This is not the last of this highly recommended young man, however, as he made his appearance at the store of Mr. Smythe, tobacconist, on Fifth street, Saturday evening, and represented to him that Mr. Ogden had sent him in to borrow twelve dollars to make change. Mr. S. gave him the money, and he left for parts unknown. Mr. S. discovered in a few hours afterward that he had been sold, but has been unable to get any clue to the whereabouts of Howard.

Where the Man Died.

Our worthy citizen, Joseph Spencer, Esq., the proprietor of the "Bull's Head" in the Second ward, called upon us on Saturday to express satisfaction with our truthful expose of the rascality of the constables who drove to a drunkard's death the stranger mentioned in Thursday's paper. He, however, desires it to be stated that the unfortunate man died at the Mercy Hospital, and not at the "Bull's Head," as we stated. The constables had so worried the man at the "Bull's Head" that two weeks previous to his death he mentally relieved himself of effects to Allegheny City, after which he took to excessive drinking, bringing on *delirium tremens*. He was then removed to the Mercy Hospital, where he died a miserable death. Previous to the blackmailing of the deceased, he was sober, industrious and steady.

The Japanese "All Right."

The manager of the Japanese troupe informs us that Wednesday night will positively be the last of their exhibitions in this city, and that for this (Monday,) Tuesday and Wednesday evenings there will be an entire change of programme. To-night little "All Right" will perform his terrific flights for the first time. The performance will be enlivened by a genuine Japanese comedy, in which the entire troup appears, in the great "Comic Work act," which will be accompanied with several pieces of instrumental music—operatic airs from the best Japanese masters. The managers propose to give a Matinee on Wednesday for which seats can be secured without extra charge. Persons wishing to attend the Matinee had better secure their seats at once, as the house will be densely crowded.

Larceny by Bailee.

Peter Meigerger made information before Alderman McMasters against Adam Rush, charging him with larceny by bailee. The deponent alleges that the defendant has in his possession a trunk and clothing belonging to him, which he refused to give up, after having been requested to do so frequently. The facts of the case are as follows: Meigerger, a German, had come to this country some months since and was hired by Rush, who is a dair man. Rush took Meigerger and his baggage to his wagon and hauled them to his home, where he was set to work, but for some reason he did not remain long. After leaving Rush, he sent for his trunk, which Rush refused to give up unless he would pay him for hauling it out. A warrant was issued, Rush arrested and held in five hundred dollars for his appearance at Court.

Major Albert Harper.

Our gallant young townsman, Maj. Albert Harper, previous to entering the army was a student at the Rensellaer Polytechnic School, at Troy, New York. Having served his country in the field, earning for himself a splendid record, and after recovering from a severe wound received in battle, he resumed his course at the institution referred to. We pleased to learn from a Troy paper that our young friend, after two years of hard study, has graduated with honors, receiving the degree of Civil Engineer. On the occasion of his graduating he read a thesis on the Manufacture of Steel by the Bessemer process, which is spoken of as a very able and ingenious production. The friends of Maj Harper, and they are legion, will cordially welcome him back to his native city.

Postmaster in Trouble.

Some time ago, Waldo T. Davis, Postmaster at Van Wert, Ohio, was charged with having broken open letters and abstracted money therefrom. In this emergency, he deemed "absence of body" preferable to "presence of mind," and gathering his garments, fled to Vermont. Close upon his track followed the avenger—Deputy United States Marshal Burton, of Van Wert—and the fugitive was arrested at Brattleboro in that State. He was brought to this city yesterday, and after a partial examination before Commissioner White, was placed under bonds of 45,000 for his appearance one week from to-day. He procured the required bail and was set at liberty.

Preliminary Injunction.

On Saturday, J. R. Large, Esq., on behalf of Mr. Edward McGuinnis, applied to the Court of Common Pleas for an injunction against the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, to restrain them from obstructing a culvert on the premises of Mr. McGuinnis, in the vicinity of Cork's Run. The culvert is at a large filling across a ravine or valley, and is used as a passage for cattle, &c. Its obstruction is, therefore, a serious inconvenience. W. C. Moreland, Esq., represented the respondents. A preliminary injunction was granted, and the argument upon the merits fixed to take place on Saturday.

Assault and Battery.—Michael Cuff made information before Alderman McMasters, against Anthony Daily, charging him with assault and battery. The parties were engaged in building a brick culvert on the Monongahela wharf, and differed as to which could do the greatest number of work in the shortest space of time, the difference ending in a fight in which Cuff came out second best. A warrant was issued for Daily.

Armed to the Teeth.—Two thieves, arrested for stealing at Erie, were walking arsenals. The pair had a big horse pistol, one cartridge dirk, one four-barreled rifle, one rifle-barrel spring dirk knife, one sling shot, and various minor articles that would be handy as weapons. They would be very pleasant visitors to have in a house, especially if the host liked excitement.

An exchange says that it is a safe rule to wet the wrists before drinking cold water, if at all heated. The effect is immediately and grateful, and the danger of fatal results may be warded off by this simple precaution.

Travel is increasing on the various railroads leading to and from the city.

WM. MARDORF & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BROOMS,

Broom Brush and Broom Findings,

Factory and Warehouse, in the rear of Schoonmaker & Lang's,

Nos. 172 and 174 Wood St., Pittsburgh.

ap9:tx72

FOR SALE.

ONE 8 INCH ENGINE, 20 inch stroke, new, on iron bed plate.

One second-hand OSCILLATING ENGINE, 9 inch, by 12 inch stroke

One 6 inch second-hand ENGINE, 14 inch stroke, horizontal, on iron bed plate.

One 10x inch ENGINE, 4 feet stroke, second-hand.

The above will be sold cheap, for cash, at

ANDREWS & ARMSTRONG'S

MACHINE SHOP,

Corner Sandusky and Water Streets,

myS:ddd3 ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, June 11th, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Tax Payers of the City of Pittsburgh that the City Treasurer is now ready to receive, at his office, No. 18 Fourth street, the following Taxes, on which a Discount of FIVE PER CENT will be allowed up to the 1ST DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, viz:

CITY TAX;
BUILDING TAX;
POOR TAX;
CITY BUILDING TAX;
and WATER RENTS.

The State Mercantile License is likewise due, and must be paid on or before JULY 1st, in order to save cost.

S. ALLINDER, Treasurer.

jel:1855

D. R. ECKER,

DEALER IN

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE, STONE HEARTHS, WHITE LIME, CHIMNEY TOPS, and WATER PIPES.

Office and Warehouse, 187 FIRST STREET, opposite Monongahela House.

CHOICE BEDDING PLANTS.

A very large stock of

Roses, Geraniums, Verbenas, &c.,

In bloom, at the Oakland Greenhouses.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH.

Send for a catalogue. my14:tx

GREEN ALLEY.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the report of the Viewers appointed to assess benefits and damages for the opening of GREEN ALLEY, Third ward, Allegheny, from the present terminus to Chestnut street, a distance of 129 feet, has been filed in Court, as No. 84, July Term, 1867, and will be confirmed, unless objections are filed in proper time

JOHN C. McCOMBS, Solicitor.

jy20:s70

DRIED FRUITS.

60 bbls choice half Peaches;
20 do quarters do;
12 do sliced do;
150 bushels good Dry Apples;
50 do prime do;

Just received on commission and for sale low to the trade.

SCHOMAKER & LANG,
17, and Wood street.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER AND BROKER,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

Government Securities,

Gold, Silver,

And Coupons,

Bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

ALL SERIES 7 3-10 BONDS

Converted into 5-20's, 1865,

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,

Bankers,

Cor. Fourth & Wood Streets.

TO HOLDERS OF 7-30'S.

Having made special arrangements with

Jay Cooke & Co.,

Our correspondents, we are prepared to convert 7-30's into 5-20's of 1865.

Bonds on Hand for Delivery.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Bankers,

CORNER FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.

my15:tx78

7-30 BONDS

CONVERTED INTO

5-20 BONDS, 1865,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

Stocks bought and sold on commission in New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

ROBINSON BROS,

No. 78 FOURTH STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, July 20, 1867.

The New York stock quotations to-day, as received by Mr. P. R. Mertz, were as follows: Gold, 139½; Eighty-one bonds, 110½; Five Twenties, 1862, 111½; Five Twenties, 1864 109¼; Five Twenties, 1865, 109¾; Consols, 93¾; Seven Thirties, 105@107⅜; Ten Forties, 102½. Stocks—Erie Railroad, 71½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 80¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 100¼; Chicago and Northwestern, 48½; Fort Wayne and Northwestern preferred 79½; Fort Wayne Railroad, 132; Michigan Southern Railroad, 79¾; New York Central, 106½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 48¾. Mining shares—Corydon, 1,60; Quartz Hill, 2,00; Gregory, 6,70; Smith & Parsnjalee, 3,70.

Gold is decidedly lower to-day, and closed at 139¾. The exports were light when compared with previous Saturday's shipments. Some holders of large amounts of gold became tired of paying a heavy premium for having carried whilst their currency would have yielded them a handsome profit in either government securities or stocks. It seems now as if the incoming crop would show its weight on the gold and exchange market, even political agitation is unavailable for the bulls in the gold room. Government securities are firm but not active, and parties who were anxious to invest a few days ago have changed their minds and await lower prices, which inevitably are to come soon; it may be safely said before the first of September. Railroad shares are firm for all good dividend paying roads, but favorites are loaded pretty full in this quarter. On the other hand there is a certainty that the movement of the cotton, wool and grain crops will drain the Atlantic cities, where alone money is cheap, of currency, and give the lenders, in place of four per cent, seven on call, and a short commission indirectly in addition. Under the National Banking Law there is not a permitted periodic expansions to move the crops, such as were shown under the old State laws, where no limit was known except the credit of the borrower, and the prudence or rashness of the lender. At this time it is considered by bankers that a full crop of all the staple articles is to be marketed upon an amount of bank credits and currency wholly inadequate at the present scale of prices to the necessities for the purpose. Following natural laws, the supply of currency and credits being unequal to the calls upon them, there will interest should advance, and prices fall, until the available capital can move the crops. It should not be forgotten that while in the country the crops approaches, the Treasury is paying off the compound notes, which hold such an important position in the race of legal tenders in banks, thus making the banks, at a time when more currency and bank credits are needed, less able to extend them to the public. The Treasury is steadily contracting the legal tender money, and from the customs revenue, internal taxes, and the sale of bonds, will be able to perform its duties, and work back to specie payments vigorously. The ability to pursue this course will advance the buying power of the now decreasing volume of paper money, and people cannot be too careful in making new engagements.—*New York Tribune*, 19th.

New York Produce Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 20.—Cotton firmer; sales 2 900 bales at 35¾@37c for middling uplands, chiefly 37c, closing firm at that price. Flour; receipts 5,266 bbls; market dull and common grades favor buyers; other kinds are without change; sales 5,200 bbls, at yesterday's rates; California steady; sales at $13,00. Rye Flour quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet; sales 150 bbls Western in bond at 37c@38c. Receipts Wheat, 17,325 bus; market 2@3c better for winter, with only a limited supply; sales 38,000 bus at $1,85 for rejected spring; $2,10 for No. 1 Milwaukee; $2,35 for white California; $2,50@2,60 for choice and extra choice do; $2,75 for amber Michigan, and $2,80 for choice new amber Delaware. Rye steady; Canada, $1,85. Barley and Malt nominal. Corn; receipts 32,455 bus; market dull and heavy; sales 65,000 bus at $1,02@1,05 for new mixed Western; $1,06@1,09½ for choice lots do., and 90c@$1,01 for unsound. Oats; receipts 54,800 bus; market steady; sales 22,000 bus at 80@85c for Western, and 91@92c for State and Ohio. Leather; sole Grooding, 39@41½c for Buenos Ayres light weights. Hides quiet and heavy; sales of 250,000 pounds, at 44@46c for domestic finds. Coffee dull and unchanged. Coffee unchanged; sales of 250 bags, at 18½c gold, duty paid. Sugar quiet and steady; sales of all kinds of Cuba, at 11¾@12¾c. Molasses dull; sales of 250 barrels of Cuba, at 51½c. Hops quiet. Petroleum dull, at 35½@35¾c for crude, and 39½@ 31½c for refined in bond. Pork quiet and steady; sales of 1,850 barrels, at $22 87½@23,00 for new mess, closing at $22,90 cash; $21,50 for old mess; $19,50@19,75 for prime; $22,50@ 22,50 for prime mess. Beef firm; sales of 150 barrels. Beef Hams dull and unchanged. Cut Meats more active; sales of 400 boxes, at 16c for long cut hams, long clear middles and Shoulders at Stratford cut. Cut Meats firmer; sales of 210 packages, at 15½@16c for shoulders, and 15@16c for hams. Lard dull and heavy; sales of 500 barrels, at 12@12½c for new, and small lots at 13@13½c for prime. Butter unchanged. Cheese heavy. Freights to Liverpool firmer; 15,000 bush wheat and corn per steamer at respectively 7d and 6½d.

LATEST, 5 P. M.—Flour closed quiet, without decided change; fresh ground steady, with a moderate inquiry, but there is not a permitted periodic expansions to move the crops, such as were shown under the old State laws, where no limit was known except the credit of the borrower, and the prudence or rashness of the lender. At this time it is considered by bankers that a full crop of all the staple articles is to be marketed upon an amount of bank credits and currency wholly inadequate at the present scale of prices to the necessities for the purpose. Following natural laws, the supply of currency and credits being unequal to the calls upon them, there will interest should advance, and prices fall, until the available capital can move the crops. It should not be forgotten that while in the country the crops approaches, the Treasury is paying off the compound notes, which hold such an important position in the race of legal tenders in banks, thus making the banks, at a time when more currency and bank credits are needed, less able to extend them to the public. The Treasury is steadily contracting the legal tender money, and from the customs revenue, internal taxes, and the sale of bonds, will be able to perform its duties, and work back to specie payments vigorously. The ability to pursue this course will advance the buying power of the now decreasing volume of paper money, and people cannot be too careful in making new engagements.—*New York Tribune*, 19th.

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LATEST, 5 P. M.—Flour closed quiet, without decided change; fresh ground steady, with a moderate inquiry, but there is not a permitted periodic expansions to move the crops, such as were shown under the old State laws, where no limit was known except the credit of the borrower, and the prudence or rashness of the lender. At this time it is considered by bankers that a full crop of all the staple articles is to be marketed upon an amount of bank credits and currency wholly inadequate at the present scale of prices to the necessities for the purpose. Following natural laws, the supply of currency and credits being unequal to the calls upon them, there will interest should advance, and prices fall, until the available capital can move the crops. It should not be forgotten that while in the country the crops approaches, the Treasury is paying off the compound notes, which hold such an important position in the race of legal tenders in banks, thus making the banks, at a time when more currency and bank credits are needed, less able to extend them to the public. The Treasury is steadily contracting the legal tender money, and from the customs revenue, internal taxes, and the sale of bonds, will be able to perform its duties, and work back to specie payments vigorously. The ability to pursue this course will advance the buying power of the now decreasing volume of paper money, and people cannot be too careful in making new engagements.—*New York Tribune*, 19th.

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, July 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; sales No. 1 at $2,36; No. 2 at $1,98@2,05. Corn closed firm; sales of No. 1; 80c@80½c for No. 2. Oats firm and 1@2c higher, at 64@65c for No. 1. Rye firm and quiet, at $1,30@1,32 for No. 1. Provisions active. Mess pork $22,75@23. Lard quiet, at 12½c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. flour, 11,000 bus wheat, 162,000 do corn, 5,000 bus oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls flour, 176,000 bu corn.

Milwaukee Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MILWAUKEE, July 20.—Flour dull; city double extra $11,00@12,00; country do, $10,25. Wheat dull at $2,30 for No. 1 and $2,09 for No. 2 and $1,83 for No. 3; $1,25 rejected. Oats firm at 68c for No. 1 and 66c for No. 2. Corn firmer at 83@85 for No. 1 old. Receipts—709 barrels of flour; 17,000 bushels of wheat; 1,000 bushels of oats; 1700 bushels of Corn. Shipments—2,000 barrels of flour; 230 bushels of wheat; 15,000 bushels of oats; 100 bushels of Corn.

New Orleans Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, July 20.—Cotton stiffer; sales 700 bales low middling, at 33½@33½c; receipts for the week, 4,850 bales; exports, 6,253; stock 44,665 bales. Sugar and Molasses very quiet. Flour active. Corn advanced 5c. Oats quiet and firm, at $1,05. Petroleum 25c. Lard firm; kegs 14c. Gold 140. Sterling 134@135. New York sight exchange ½ premium.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, July 20.—Sales 180 hhds, tobaccolugs to medium leaf, $3@16,75. Superfine flour neglected; No. 1 new $12,50. Wheat $1,75. Corn delivered, $1,00@1,05. Oats 57c and nominal. Mess pork $22. Bacon active and advancing; shoulders, 12c; clear sides, 15½c; hams 20@21c, packed. Lard—tierces 12½c. Raw whisky in bond, $2,30. Cotton 22c.

Philadelphia Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—Flour declined 25@50c; superfine and extras $9,25. Wheat dull and some demand; inferior, new red $2,75. Corn quiet; mixed western $1,04. Oats dull. Provisions advancing. Lard 15½c. Whisky in bond $2,30.

Toledo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TOLEDO, July 20.—Flour quiet. Wheat 5c lower; sales of new Amber at $2,20. Corn firmer; sales of high mixed at 90c; 90c for No. 1 and 82@83½c for No. 2. Oats—buyers offered 74 for No. 1. Lake freights dull and nominal.

Chicago Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, July 20.—Beef cattle dull, at $6,50@7,50 for fair to good shipping. Hogs quiet at 5@10c lower, at $6,70@7 for common to good smooth. Sheep dull, at $4@5,75 for fair to good. Receipts—2,000 hogs.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 20.—The dry goods market is quiet yet firm for all kinds of cotton goods. Print cloths are steady at 10½c. Indian Head and Atlantic A, 17½c for Pacific A and H, and Lawrence C; 16c for Bolt S, 15½c for Fruitland, both the latter declined in absence of buyers. Lincoln B 16c, and Pepperell O, fine, 18½@ 19c. Bleached Muslins steady. Brown Sheetings and Drills quiet. Nashua and Utica yard wide, 27½c for Utica, 9-4 42½c for do 8-4; 6c for do 9-4; 20c for do 10-4. Ticks, Denims, Checks and Stripes quite steady and in limited request, at 18c for Merrimac W, fancy; 15½c for Pacific; 15c for Conestoga, Richmond, Amerifax, Lancaster, Lancaster, Hamilton and Gloucester; 14c for Ano keag, Waukeag an and Ocean; 12½c for Arcadia and Belmont, and 10c for Home Prints. Colored cottons are generally unsettled, except ginzed cambrics, which settled down to 15½c for all leading makes. Canton flannels, too, are unsettled in price, the tendency being in buyers' favor; Hamilton, 42-inch, sold at 30c; Nashua A 30c, and Nashua bleached 25½c. Heavy woolens are more saleable and rather firmer in price.

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, July 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; sales No. 1 at $2,36; No. 2 at $1,98@2,05. Corn closed firm; sales of No. 1; 80c@80½c for No. 2. Oats firm and 1@2c higher, at 64@65c for No. 1. Rye firm and quiet, at $1,30@1,32 for No. 1. Provisions active. Mess pork $22,75@23. Lard quiet, at 12½c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. flour, 11,000 bus wheat, 162,000 do corn, 5,000 bus oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls flour, 176,000 bu corn.

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[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MILWAUKEE, July 20.—Flour dull; city double extra $11,00@12,00; country do, $10,25. Wheat dull at $2,30 for No. 1 and $2,09 for No. 2 and $1,83 for No. 3; $1,25 rejected. Oats firm at 68c for No. 1 and 66c for No. 2. Corn figuer at 83@85 for No. 1 old. Receipts—709 barrels of flour; 17,000 bushels of wheat; 1,000 bushels of oats; 1700 bushels of Corn. Shipments—2,000 barrels of flour; 230 bushels of wheat; 15,000 bushels of oats; 100 bushels of Corn.

New Orleans Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, July 20.—Cotton stiffer; sales 700 bales low middling, at 33½@33½c; receipts for the week, 4,850 bales; exports, 6,253; stock 44,665 bales. Sugar and Molasses very quiet. Flour active. Corn advanced 5c. Oats quiet and firm, at $1,05. Petroleum 25c. Lard firm; kegs 14c. Gold 140. Sterling 134@135. New York sight exchange ½ premium.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, July 20.—Sales 180 hhds, tobaccolugs to medium leaf, $3@16,75. Superfine flour neglected; No. 1 new $12,50. Wheat $1,75. Corn delivered, $1,00@1,05. Oats 57c and nominal. Mess pork $22. Bacon active and advancing; shoulders, 12c; clear sides, 15½c; hams 20@21c, packed. Lard—tierces 12½c. Raw whisky in bond, $2,30. Cotton 22c.

Philadelphia Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—Flour declined 25@50c; superfine and extras $9,25. Wheat dull and some demand; inferior, new red $2,75. Corn quiet; mixed western $1,04. Oats dull. Provisions advancing. Lard 15½c. Whisky in bond $2,30.

Toledo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TOLEDO, July 20.—Flour quiet. Wheat 5c lower; sales of new Amber at $2,20. Corn firmer; sales of high mixed at 90c; 90c for No. 1 and 82@83½c for No. 2. Oats—buyers offered 74 for No. 1. Lake freights dull and nominal.

Chicago Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, July 20.—Beef cattle dull, at $6,50@7,50 for fair to good shipping. Hogs quiet at 5@10c lower, at $6,70@7 for common to good smooth. Sheep dull, at $4@5,75 for fair to good. Receipts—2,000 hogs.

Memphis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, July 20.—Cotton 32@32c; receipts 54 bales; exports 426 bales. Flour $10,50. Corn $1,10@1,20 for white. Oats $1@1,05. Hay $20@27. Pork $20@25,00. Bacon—clear sides 15½@15c. Lard 14@15c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, July 20, 1867.

The general markets have been moderately active during the past week, though less excited, and, generally speaking, prices have undergone but little change. The most important feature of the week has been an arrival of new Flour, and several lots of new Wheat have been purchased for future delivery, and one small lot of the latter arrived on Friday from Westmoreland county. Next week, it is thought, that new Wheat will commence to come in from the adjoining counties pretty freely, and a week or so later we may look for new crop Barley, Oats and Rye.

GRAIN—We are cognizant of one of our grain houses having purchased one thousand bushels of new Westmoreland county Wheat on Friday, but we did not learn the price—other sales of same kind of Wheat at $2,40. Oats firm and scarce but unchanged; sale of 300 bush, on track, at 8 4c; 85 sacks do at 86c; 600 bush, in elevator, at 85c, and small sales in store, at 88@90c. Corn is firm and scarce and unchanged; sale of 1 car Shelled at 90c, and 100 bush, in store, at 91c. Rye is quiet and nominal at $1,35@1,50. Nothing doing in Barley.

FLOUR—The demand seems to keep pace with the supply, and while the market is steady and moderately active, prices are without quotable change. We continue to quote at $11,50@12,50 for Spring Wheat; $13@14 for Winter Wheat; and $16,00@17,00 for fancy brands. New Tennessee Flour is selling at $15 wholesale, and $16 retail. Rye Flour is quiet and unchanged at $8,50.

PROVISIONS—The excitement in Bacon seems to be subsiding somewhat, but prices, nevertheless, are well sustained, though unchanged—11¾@12c for Shoulders; 12½@13½c for Ribbed and Clear Sides, and 21@22c for Sugar Cured Hams. Dried Beef may be quoted at 24@25c. Lard at 13@13½c, and Mess Pork at $23,50@24.

MILL FEED—Under the influence of increased arrivals the market is a shade easier, though as yet prices are unchanged. Sales at $1,60 for Bran; $2 for Shorts, and $2,25 for Middlings.

POTATOES—Scarce, firm and in demand. Sales of out at $1@1,10 per bush, and new $4,50 per barrel.

GREEN APPLES—In good demand and we can report regular sales at $3 to $3 per bbl.

BUTTER—Is dull but unchanged. Prime fresh butter in firkins may be quoted at 16@17, and common packed at 8@10c.

EGGS—There is a steady demand and we can report regular sales at 22c for fresh packed.

OIL—Lard Oil is firm and unchanged—85c for No. 2, and $1,07 for No. 1.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, July 20, 1867.

CRUDE—The market was remarkably quiet to-day, the reported sales in the aggregate only reaching 3100 barrels, against 32,000 bbls on Friday, and 42,000 on Thursday. There was apparently an "offish" feeling in the after part of the day, and some holders, fearful of a relapse, were restive, and would probably have made slight concessions in order to effect sales. We can report a sale of 1500 bbls on "first refer," at 11½c, and 91 per bbl advanced; and the same oil was subsequently sold at 12c, to be delivered on "second water." If these operations can be taken as a criterion, prices, compared with yesterday, are off from ¼ to 1 cent per gallon, as then oil sold readily at 12¾ for first water, and some holders thought the might have been obtained. It may be that this being the last day of the week had something to do with the apparent depression, as usually Saturday is the poorest day of the week for business, but it is hardly reasonable to suppose that this alone would have arrested the intense excitement which prevailed during the entire week. The most remarkable feature about the whole thing is the fact that the foreign markets are reported better, telegrams today reporting Antwerp at 45 francs, while yesterday the Liverpool quotation was 1s 3d, though it should be borne in mind that even the last rance, prices here are still relatively higher than Europe.

REFINED—The market for blended oil was also quiet to-day, though, so far as we could learn, there is no quotable change in prices. There were two 500 barrel sales for August, at 33c, delivered in Philadelphia, and we presume, in the absence of sales, that July is still worth 34@35c. For the late months there is not so much inquiry, but as a general thing, our refiners do not seem satisfied with the figures now being offered for those particular deliveries, feeling pretty sanguine that by that time oil will command much better prices than at present; and, besides, these future deliveries, as a general thing, are not labelled with much favor by refiners, as in many cases, if the market goes down the buyer "goes up."

ARRIVALS—The following arrivals of oil were reported to-day:

McKenna & Rogers, 200 | O. S. McIlwaine, 120
Huffum & Kelsey, 189 | Johnston & P....., 80
J. Gallagher, ... 90 | W. Wilson, ... 90

Total..... 689
Total Receipts this week..... 1,189
Total Receipts since Jan. 1..... 637,932

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Clark & Summer, 200 bbls refined to P. Wright & Sons, Philadelphia.

Forsyth, Bro. & Co., 214 do do to W. G. Warden, Philadelphia.

Brown & Co., 196 do do to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Pacific Oil Works, 214 do do to C. W. Morse, Philadelphia.

Mottheimer, Koehler & Co., 196 do do to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Jas. Benney, Jr., 100 do do to F. A. Dilworth & Co., Philadelphia.

Jas. Benney, Jr., 100 do do to F. A. Dilworth & Co., Philadelphia, in security for their balances. We are really astonished that any bank officer should make any such proposition. It is shortsighted policy, and can only result in loss to any bank that pursues it. We do not believe there is a bank in the city that requires to resort to such an expedient to increase its business; for they are all paying fair dividends, and when our best merchants are making but small profits, the banks ought to be satisfied. But all this is the result of breaking over the line and paying interest on deposits, which every sound banker will set down against, either on the part of his own officers or on that of his customers.—*Chicago Republican.*

—The speculative movement on the Stock Exchange is less decided, and buyers for the moment are less eager. The "crop argument" is as good, if not better, than ever, but it is evident that buying on this line has become exhausted, and that a new story must be found, upon which recent purchases can be loaded at a profit. The money market has apparently touched its lowest summer range, and no further ease can be looked for in this quarter. On the other hand there is a certainty that the movement of the cotton, wool and grain crops will drain the Atlantic cities, where alone money is cheap, of currency, and give the lenders, in place of four per cent, seven on call, and a short commission indirectly in addition. Under the National Banking Law there is not a permitted periodic expansions to move the crops, such as were shown under the old State laws, where no limit was known except the credit of the borrower, and the prudence or rashness of the lender. At this time it is considered by bankers that a full crop of all the staple articles is to be marketed upon an amount of bank credits and currency wholly inadequate at the present scale of prices to the necessities for the purpose. Following natural laws, the supply of currency and credits being unequal to the calls upon them, there will interest should advance, and prices fall, until the available capital can move the crops. It should not be forgotten that while in the country the crops approaches, the Treasury is paying off the compound notes, which hold such an important position in the race of legal tenders in banks, thus making the banks, at a time when more currency and bank credits are needed, less able to extend them to the public. The Treasury is steadily contracting the legal tender money, and from the customs revenue, internal taxes, and the sale of bonds, will be able to perform its duties, and work back to specie payments vigorously. The ability to pursue this course will advance the buying power of the now decreasing volume of paper money, and people cannot be too careful in making new engagements.—*New York Tribune*, 19th.

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